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## New Wave of Weapons: Air Superiority Is Goal

### U.S. Says Satellite-Guided Bombs Will Outdo Its Gulf War Technology

WASHINGTON — The United States is developing satellite-guided bombs and other new "smart" weapons to dominate battlefields the way allied aircraft did in the Gulf War, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff said Tuesday.

The weapons, including launchers that compensate for wind direction and speed and new warheads that seek out specific targets without human guidance, will be available in a few years, said the official, General Ronald R. Fogleman.

"With air superiority, you can do everything," he said in an interview with defense writers. "Without air superiority, nothing is going to move on the battlefield."

General Fogleman said he was encouraged by the positive attitude of Congress toward the need for military modernization in the next decade and toward preserving the technological superiority that devastated the Iraqi Army from the air in the 1991 Gulf War.

"The next generation of preferred munitions that we have coming down the road will be things like wind-corrected munitions dispensers with sensor-fused weapons," he said. The general also emphasized sophisticated air force weaponry called Jointly Directed Attack Munitions, or JDAMs.

These munitions will contain computer chips that allow space satellites to tell them exactly where they are relative to targets, improving pinpoint accuracy even beyond that of the laser-guided bombs used against Iraqi targets during the Gulf War.

"These munitions, I am convinced, will be available," General Fogleman said of the new family of smart weapons. "In fact, in no case do I see technical problems with this."

The Pentagon is studying the need for strategic bombers, including whether to build 20 more B-2 Stealth bombers in addition to the 20 now planned by the air force.

Some critics have said that the nation cannot afford 20 more radar-avoiding B-2s at a cost of more than \$15 billion during a time when it is cutting the military budget.

But General Fogleman said that no matter what decision emerged about the B-2, the United States would need strategic bombing capability to support land and naval forces.

"This is a tool that you cannot afford to not have in your toolbox," he said.



ANIMAL-RIGHTS ACTIVIST MOURNED — Two of the more than 1,000 mourners at rites Tuesday in Coventry, England, for Jill Phipps, 31, who was crushed by a truck carrying veal calves for export to the Continent.

## France Fails To Persuade Partners on TV Quotas

### EU Ministers Shy Away From the Call for War On Hollywood Imports

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

France lost a battle Tuesday in its bid to impose quotas on foreign movies and television programs in Europe, but vowed to continue its war against the Hollywood imports it says are undermining European culture.

Meeting in Bordeaux, and despite being wined and dined on the best the region has to offer, European Union culture ministers turned their backs on the French proposal.

Arguing that 80 percent of the movies circulating in Europe come from the United States while only 1 percent of those shown in America originate in Europe, France has made the imposition of a quota system a prime goal of its six-month presidency of the Union's Council of Ministers.

The French communications minister, Nicolas Sarkozy, said that "a great variety of opinions" were expressed during the meeting. But French officials were unable to name any other EU member that openly supported the French position, even though some countries, including Spain, Italy and Belgium, have expressed sympathy in the past.

Britain's Conservative government, which generally rejects moves to closer European union, led the fight against the French demand.

The British secretary of state for national Heritage, Stephen Dorrell, a leading skeptic of closer European cooperation, announced that the weight of opinion was "heavily against" France. Asked if any country had supported the French position, he replied, "None."

Still, the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, said he would battle "to the end" to protect what he called the Continent's cultural identity.

The EU commissioner in charge of audiovisual questions, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre of Spain, said all 15 nations agreed that a 1989 nonbinding community directive called "Television Without Frontiers" needed revision, but were divided about how to do it.

The directive calls on EU television networks to ensure that at least half their programs are of European origin. But it says this should be done where practical, in effect allowing many networks to show a heavy diet of non-European programs, mainly American made-for-TV series.

The new president of the commission, Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, angered French government officials last month by labeling quotas "artificial" and calling instead for a program of innovation in the audiovisual industry. He later said he did not rule out quotas entirely, but added that they were not a "miraculous cure."

Belgium and Spain, sharing France's concern that European identity is under threat, called for a measure that would require television networks to dedicate a fixed minimum proportion of their budgets to European program-making, rather than making them toe the line on quotas that are difficult to enforce. Germany argued that cultural heritage is best protected on the national level.

## Mexican Rebels Win Key Plank On Ending War

By Tod Robberson  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The governor of southern Chiapas state announced Tuesday he would resign, fulfilling a major condition set by rebels for ending an uprising that has been a source of financial and political instability in Mexico for 13 months.

Governor Eduardo Robledo Rineón asked the Chiapas legislature for a leave of absence, the equivalent of resigning, at the same time President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León issued a new appeal to Mexican City for dialogue with the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The president, reversing the new get-tough policy he announced last Thursday, said Tuesday that he had ordered the Mexican military to cease its offensive and had proposed an amnesty law for the rebels.

The moves by Mr. Zedillo and Mr. Robledo coincide with a government effort to shore up international financial confidence after the crash of the Mexican peso on Dec. 20.

Like Mr. Zedillo, Mr. Robledo took office in early December, after heavily contested elections in which the Zapatistas and the leftist opposition Party of the Democratic Revolution asserted there was widespread vote fraud in Chiapas by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Since Mr. Robledo's inauguration, the Party of the Democratic Revolution has conducted a statewide campaign of civil disobedience while urging supporters to

## CIA Agent Who Defected Suggests There Was Another Mole

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An escaped CIA turncoat says Soviet intelligence arranged for him to return to the United States under a false identity in June 1986, 10 months after he fled to Moscow and was charged with spying.

During the clandestine trip, says the former agent, Edward Lee Howard, he read classified Justice Department and FBI reports about his case delivered by a man who was "obviously not a Russian."

FBI officials, who recently became aware of Mr. Howard's assertions, made in memoirs written in Moscow, are trying to determine if it is a phony tale, intended to confuse and vex the United States, or a serious account requiring a hunt for a possible mole inside the bureau or the Justice Department.

The book, to be published by National Press Books late next month, also asserts that Mr. Howard was identified as a spy by a Soviet defector, Colonel Vitali Yurchenko of the KGB, to deflect attention from a much more valuable KGB agent, Aldrich H. Ames, the former CIA officer who is now in prison.

Mr. Howard, who was dismissed by the CIA in 1983, fled the United States in September 1985 after being identified by Colonel Yurchenko. He has denied that he spied for the Soviet Union as the United States has charged, and sticks to that account in his book. While acknowledging that he has spoken to the KGB since leaving the country, he denies that he ever handed over the names of any U.S. agents.

But U.S. officials say Mr. Howard's information was responsible for the expulsion of at least four CIA undercover officers from the Soviet Union in 1984 and 1985. In another case attributed to Mr. Howard, a Soviet scientist who was giving material to the CIA was arrested and later shot.

An advance copy of Mr. Howard's book, "Safe House" was obtained by The Washington Post. Its most startling assertion is of the clandestine trip to the

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BLOODY ANNIVERSARY — A Jewish settler on the West Bank watching Tuesday as another settler kissed the tomb of Baruch Goldstein, the U.S.-born doctor who killed 29 Palestinians in a Hebron mosque a year ago. Page 7.

## AGENDA

### U.S. Agrees to New Bosnia Peace Plan

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — President Bill Clinton has approved a plan by the Contact Group to offer Serbia a temporary lifting of UN sanctions if it recognizes Bosnia and other former Yugoslav republics, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The Contact Group — the United States, Russia, Germany, Britain and France — "signed off on the general approach," said the official, who added that the plan would be presented soon to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia shortly. (AP, Reuters)

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A New Plan for Bosnia

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## Hands Off! South Asia Goes to Women's Rescue

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — It is evening rush hour in New Delhi, and a police constable, Neelam Yadav, is undercover on the capital's buses, where bodies are jammed tighter than pickles in a jar. Her mission: To seek out "eve-teasers" — the gropers, pinchers and molesters who turn crowded commuting into daily battlegrounds for women.

The policewoman, 26, worms her way through the crush of commuters. Within minutes a bony man wearing a muffler squeezes next to her. His hand touches her thigh. She glares at him. He begins rubbing her thigh.

Busted! Miss Yadav clutches his wrist. Her partner, who has been monitoring the man's movements, shouts to the driver: "Stop the bus, we are from the Delhi police!" While booking the man, Miss Yadav is stunned to discover he is an off-duty policeman.

Miss Yadav is a member of the New Delhi police department's Anti-Eve-Teasing Squad, one of a number of innovative law enforcement efforts South Asian officials are using to combat a dramatic escalation in crimes against women. "Eve-teasing" is a peculiarly Indian euphemism for myriad sexual harassment offenses ranging from catcalls to physical assault.

In New Delhi alone, the number of rapes and molestation cases reported to the police by women has nearly doubled in the last five years. Much of the crime has been the result of dramatic changes in conservative South Asian societies where only a generation ago few women held professional jobs and seldom ventured out alone. Now, partly because they move more freely in public, particularly in cities, women have become easier targets.

"Eve-teasing has increased over the years," said Meenu Jain, 19, a college student who has enrolled in a self-defense course. "The buses are very bad. They pack the buses and this gives the men total opportunity to

misbehave with us. On the streets they make comments, sing songs, whistle. If he is on a motorcycle, he comes close, touches you on your breasts and fies."

New statistics from the national Crime Record Bureau back up Miss Jain's fears of increasing crime against women. The figures show that last year a crime was committed against a woman every 6 minutes, a rape every 47 minutes and an abduction of a woman every 44 minutes.

But law enforcement officials and women victims say those numbers represent only a small fraction of the cases of crime against women. Reporting such crimes as rape and molestation is considered taboo and so damaging to a woman's reputation that few dare to file a complaint.

In addition, many laws in Pakistan, India and neighboring countries penalize female crime victims. In Islam-

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Dow Jones	Up	4.04
3958 25		

The Dollar	Up	0.08%
100 Yen	150.88	150.88
DM	1.5088	1.5088
Pound	1.5625	1.5625
Yen	98.535	98.535
FF	5.2268	5.2268

Newsstand Prices	Previous Close
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cambodia	1.400 CFA
Egypt	5.000 E.P.
France	9.00 CFA
Gabon	960 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.
Italy	2.600 Lire
Ivory Coast	1120 CFA
Jordan	1 JD
Lebanon	US\$ 150
Luxembourg	80 L Fr
Morocco	12 Dh
Oman	8.00 Rials
Saudi Arabia	1.120 FF
Senegal	960 CFA
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1.000 Din
Turkey	45.000 L.
U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10







## THE AMERICAS

## San Francisco's Loud Voice for the Right Sounds Off

By John Tierney  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Do people with AIDS need to be quarantined? Should American citizens be paid a bounty to shoot illegal immigrants? Is President Bill Clinton controlled by a cove of communist lesbian members of the Tripartite Commission?

These are some of the questions up for discussion on Hot Talk KSFO-AM, a station taking rightist radio to new levels here. For the past week, while San Francisco's appalled politicians and homosexual-rights leaders have been rallying opposition, the station's callers and hosts have been casting themselves as beleaguered revolutionaries.

"These gay and lesbian Nazis, I don't know what else to call them, they're trying to steal our freedom," said Michael Savage, the afternoon host who bills himself as The Compassionate Conservative.

The host of a morning show, J. Paul Emerson, shouted, "Political correctness is over!" to the homosexual-rights groups that demonstrated outside the station earlier this month. "Take your signs and go to hell! That's the only place that you're going to get any attention, because that's where all your stinking butthead friends are!"

It may seem odd that San Francisco, often

considered America's most leftist metropolis, now has one of the country's most rightist talk-radio stations. But KSFO's extremism may be a logical reaction to the local culture.

The sudden transformation since Jan. 1 — when the 24-hour talk station replaced its young, liberal hosts with conservatives — might shed some light on a much-debated question: Why does the right dominate talk radio?

The medium is biased toward conservatives in several ways, according to a survey by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press. Compared with liberals, conservatives are more likely to listen to talk radio, more likely to call in when they listen, and more likely to get on the air when they call. Exit polls taken after the last presidential election showed that frequent listeners to talk shows voted Republican, 3 to 1.

Some media experts attribute the bias to the force of a few hosts' personalities — notably, Rush Limbaugh, who claims an audience of 20 million — and a temporary dearth of entertaining liberals. Others see talk radio as particularly hospitable to conservatives.

"Talk radio is a venting mechanism for people who are angry and anti-institution," said Cliff Zukin of Rutgers University, who conducted the Times Mirror survey. "The theme is 'us against them,' which works for conservatives because government is always a good 'them.' Angry peo-

ple can always find example of government programs that don't work.

Besides government, the other great object of conservative callers' wrath is that entity known as the liberal media. This feeling of being ignored by the mainstream press is the main reason that conservatives cite for their embrace of an alternative medium.

"Talk radio is right-wing for the same reason that free weekly newspapers are left-wing," said Virginia Postrel, the editor of Reason, a libertarian magazine that is must reading for many talk-show hosts. "They're both examples of how a newly abundant medium comes to be dominated by a group with intellectual vitality that is outside the political mainstream."

"The New Left was in that position in the 1960s when left-wing printing made weekly newspapers possible," Ms. Postrel said. "And the papers have retained their left-wing culture their readers and advertisers have come to expect."

"When the switch of music to FM radio opened up the AM band to talk radio in the 1980s, it was conservatives who had the vitality and the desire to flock to a new medium and create their own culture there," she added.

No other station seems to have a more extreme rightist culture than KSFO, perhaps because in no other city do conservatives feel so excluded. The station regularly promotes its new format by playing Peter Finch's line from the movie "Net-

work": "I'm mad as hell, and I'm not going to take this anymore" — a cry echoed by the callers who rail at the local liberal orthodoxy.

"I came from the communist country," said a caller with an East European accent. "Now I am in Berkeley, a totally communist city. The homosexual community really is dangerous. Seems like in this area, we don't have the right for free speech. This is the only station like this in the Bay Area, and now liberals want to destroy it."

Jack Swanson, operations director at KSFO, said the audience's reaction reminded him of what he heard 15 years ago when he put a show called "Gay Talk" on the air in San Francisco.

"I think it was the first gay talk show on any commercial station in the country," Mr. Swanson recalled, "and we were flooded with gay callers saying, 'Thank God, you're there — I felt so alone until I heard your show.' That's the same kind of need we're meeting now. This is a community where essentially everything has been O.K. up until now except being a conservative. We're letting the last group out of the closet."

Mr. Swanson, who described himself as a liberal, said he chose the conservative format after seeing a station in Seattle — KVI-AM, the only other all-conservative talk station in the United States — crush its liberal competitors in the ratings.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Republicans Rally to Welfare Plan

WASHINGTON — House Republicans showed powerful unity Tuesday in fending off Democratic assaults on their plan to overhaul the country's welfare system. Republicans also reacted angrily to suggestions that their plan was cruel to children.

In vote after party-line vote over the last two days, the House Ways and Means subcommittee on human resources has upheld the most contentious elements of the Republican bill, which is intended to curtail dependence on welfare and reduce births among unmarried women.

The panel, for example, voted to impose a five-year limit on payment of welfare benefits and endorsed a prohibition on the use of federal money to provide cash assistance to unmarried mothers under age 18. The panel also is expected to approve a section of the bill that would make legal immigrants ineligible for welfare benefits, food stamps, Medicaid health insurance for the poor, subsidized housing and other forms of assistance financed by the federal government.

Representative Harold E. Ford, Democrat of Tennessee, said that 3 million to 4 million children were "potential victims of the harsh policies" that Republicans were trying to write into law.

But Representative Jim McCrery, Republican of Louisiana, said: "The Democrats who have controlled these programs for 30 years have very little moral authority to accuse us of being heartless and cruel. It is the current programs that condemn millions of children in this country to lives of hopelessness and desperation." (NYT)

## Clinton to Protect Student Loans

SAN FRANCISCO — Throwing down another gauntlet to the Republican Congress, President Bill Clinton vowed Tuesday to oppose any efforts to scale back direct federal loans or interest subsidies for college students. He also asked national leaders in higher education to help fight for his proposed tax deductions for post-high school learning.

Although he did not use the word veto, Mr. Clinton's speech to the American Council on Education, a group representing more than 1,600 colleges and universities, meeting here, was the latest in a series of efforts to define the ground — from crime and welfare to foreign policy — on which the White House will fight to preserve the president's priorities in the face of Republican alternatives.

Mr. Clinton charged that various Republican proposals for limiting loans meant that some in the congressional leadership saw education as "just another area to cut and gut" to help finance cuts in capital gains taxes for the well-to-do.

"Their proposals will cut investments in our future and increase the costs of student loans to our neediest students to fund tax cuts for the wealthy," Mr. Clinton said. (NYT)

## Gingrich's Wife Plays Down Visit

JERUSALEM — Marianne Gingrich, wife of the speaker of the House, visited the Israeli Parliament on Tuesday and defended her stay at her Israeli employer's West Bank settlement as private and devoid of political meaning.

Mrs. Gingrich's weeklong visit has been overshadowed by questions about whether her job with an Israeli company that is building an industrial park in southern Israel constitutes a conflict of interest with her husband's position. Both Mr. Gingrich and his wife have denied the allegations, saying her \$2,500-a-month job does not involve lobbying the U.S. government. (AP)

## Quote/Unquote

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, on a Republican response to President Clinton's threat to veto changes in his anti-crime program: "The president is, I think, trying to draw a whole series of lines in the sand on this and other issues, and that's fine. We're a long way from getting a bill to his desk. We're a long way from deciding how we would deal with a veto." (AP)

## Away From Politics

• A plane flying tourists over the Grand Canyon lost an engine and crashed while trying to return to an Arizona airport, killing 8 of the 10 people aboard. Killed were seven Taiwanese nationals and the pilot, a Nevada man. Two other passengers, both from Taiwan, were critically injured. (AP)

• The attorney representing the daughter of Malcolm X said he would ask a federal court to throw out murder-for-hire charges against her, asserting that she was trapped by a "vile" government informant. Qubilah Shabazz is accused of plotting the murder of the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan. Her trial is scheduled to begin on May 1. (Reuters)

• Three Pittsburgh fire fighters were killed when they fell through a section of floor in a burning house. The family escaped the four-story home without injury. It was the worst loss of life in the city's fire department since three fire fighters died 22 years ago. (AP)

• A 4-year-old boy died after running back into a burning house from which he had been led by his mother in Bolivar, Missouri. The boy's mother and his 2-year-old sister, whom the mother had carried out, suffered burns and smoke inhalation. They were hospitalized in fair condition. A county official said the boy broke away from his mother, apparently in panic. (AP)

On March 4th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

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**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## Simpson's Defense Targets the Police

## Questions Are Meant to Show Investigation Was Botched

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Defense attorneys in the O.J. Simpson murder trial tried Tuesday to demonstrate that the police mishandled the investigation from the start.

The first officer at the scene where Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend were murdered acknowledged that he had not checked out melting ice cream found in her home or had seen if there was evidence that her dog had bitten anyone.

But, Officer Robert Riske said, it was not his duty to do so.

Under cross-examination by the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Mr. Riske answered a defense question about what he found — stereo music, lit candles, a bathtub full of water, melting ice cream and a television — but repeatedly said he had touched nothing.

Mr. Riske said he had not checked trash cans inside the home; had not tested the temperature of the water in Ms. Simpson's bathtub; had not picked up the ice cream; had not turned off the stereo, television or lights; had not tried to open a Jeep with the passenger door ajar; and had not checked Mrs. Simpson's dog for evidence.

Prosecutors have suggested that the dog's howls had signaled the murders, and that the dog had led neighbors to the bodies outside Mrs. Simpson's

condominium. The defense suggests that closer attention to details such as how much the ice cream found in Ms. Simpson's home had melted could have better determined the time of death.

Mr. Riske also testified that he had not seen the police photographer take pictures of key evidence in the house.

During questioning by Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark, Mr. Riske told jurors that it was not his duty to investigate the murder or to check on what photographs were taken at a crime scene.

She also asked him if it was his responsibility to "stand guard" at the crime scene to observe what the investigators and technicians did.

Mr. Riske responded in the negative to all of her questions. He said his job was to "respond to the call, secure the scene, make notifications."

Mr. Riske's boss, Sergeant David Rossi, also testified. He said Mr. Riske called him around 12:30 A.M. on June 13 from Mrs. Simpson's home to report the murders.

Also Tuesday, a transcript was released giving more details about the jurors' trip to key sites in the Brentwood area. It shows that after the visit, the prosecution complained that one juror studied a photograph on a wall in Mr. Simpson's home, in violation of the Judge Lance A. Ito's order to disregard any pictures.



Ecuadorian troops firing a mortar at a Peruvian patrol before the truce took hold.

## Ecuador and Peru End Shooting But Truce Fails to Quell Claims of Victory

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Peru and Ecuador stopped fighting Tuesday, agreeing to disagree. At noon, a cease-fire appeared to halt a 20-day border war that left about 50 dead and 100 wounded. But with each side claiming to occupy the same border posts in a remote Amazon River valley, each proclaimed itself the winner.

"The Peruvian flag waves in Tiwinza," President Alberto Fujimori of Peru said in a televised speech Monday night.

Asserting that Peruvian commandos occupied Tiwinza and two other contested border posts, Mr. Fujimori declared: "All Peru should know that, at this moment, the Ecuadorian troops organized in our territory have been dislodged."

Lima newspaper headlines Tuesday blared: "Total Victory," "Tiwinza Is Ours," "The Invaders Were Expelled," "Mission Accomplished" and "Invincible Peru."

At Peru's military command headquarters at Bagua, reporters were shown Ecuadorian "war booty" allegedly seized at the three posts: uniforms, radio equipment, grenade launchers and

rifles. Officials there charged that Ecuador shelled Tiwinza shortly after the noon cease-fire deadline.

In rebuttal, the Ecuadorian defense minister flew Tuesday afternoon to the zone of conflict with military attachés from the Quito embassies of the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Carrying a satellite-positioning instrument, the minister, José Gallardo, vowed that he would show that Ecuador still controls Tiwinza and the two other contested posts.

Prior to the trip, Ecuador's military high command asserted that the detachments were "under the control of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces."

While geographers, generals and politicians are expected to wrangle for weeks over the war's outcome, business people reacted to the cease-fire with a sigh of relief. Lima's stock exchange index jumped Tuesday by 7 percent; Quito's rose by 6 percent.

The three-week war created images that were foreign to a part of the world that had not seen a border war in a half-century. Soldiers mined international bridges, thousands of civilians fled border areas and jets fought air battles.

## Separatists Set Back In Quebec

Reuters

MONTREAL — Canada's ruling Liberal Party has swept to victory in three by-elections to fill vacant seats in Parliament, including one district where the vote was seen as a test of support for Quebec independence.

The vote in the Quebec district of Brome-Missisquoi was being watched closely as a barometer of backing for the Quebec separatist movement just months before a referendum on independence is expected to be held in the French-speaking province.

With votes counted in 60 of 170 polling places in the district, the French-language service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation declared Denis Paradis of the Liberal Party the winner over his separatist Bloc Québécois opponent.

The Liberal Party's triumph was seen as a setback for those advocating that Quebec separate from Canada, and a boost for those hoping that the province does not secede. "We now have an indication of how the people of Quebec will respond on referendum day. They will say no to separation," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said.

## Its Budget Pared, NASA Re-commits To Space Station

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space program is being cut by \$5 billion, but plans to build an international space station are on track.

Daniel S. Goldin, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Monday that he hoped to carry out the \$5 billion cut ordered by President Bill Clinton by turning more of the agency's operations over to private industry, but may have to cut some programs as well.

He said that costs to begin construction of the space station by November 1997 have been cut to \$15.3 billion from \$17.4 billion in the past year, and that U.S. withdrawal from the program would destroy allies' willingness to cooperate with the United States on such expensive programs.

nose resuscitation after a pet iguana fell into a swimming pool, swam briefly and then sank. The reptile resuscitated, "I thought, well, you do CPR and mouth-to-mouth on a person and on a dog," she said, referring to cardiopulmonary resuscitation. "Why not an iguana? Now that I look back on it, it was a pretty ugly animal to be kissing."

George Abbott, the Broadway director-producer who died Jan. 31 at the age of 107, played golf until he was close to 100 years old. His third wife, Joy, four decades younger, recalls that during a round of golf in the late 1980s he fell on the fairway. "Get up, George, get up," she pleaded, leaning over him and shaking him. "Don't just lay there." After a moment he opened his eyes. "Don't just lie there," he corrected.

International Herald Tribune.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## San Francisco's Waterfront Plans: New Waves Over an Old Landmark

As a working waterfront, San Francisco's glory days are long gone. The New York Times reports, "The oldest port on the West Coast operates at only 3 percent of its shipping capacity, and 92 percent of the container cargo in the Bay Area last year was handled by the port of Oakland."

The most valuable commodity on the San Francisco waterfront is the past. Jack London,

the Barbary Coast, the old Italian fishing fleet — all live on in hundreds of shops and restaurants. Outside of Disneyland, there is no more popular tourist destination in California than Fisherman's Wharf.

Approving a draft plan last month that will map the future of the waterfront, the Port Commission of San Francisco said what has long been obvious but rarely sanctioned officially: The port has missed the boat as a trade and cargo center.

Instead, the commission now says, the port should be "a place to promenade" and "a place for nourishment of mind and body."

## Short Takes

Cigarette lighters are childproof, as are medicine bottles — so much so that grown-ups can have a hard time getting a cigarette lighted or

groping for an aspirin. Firing a gun, on the other hand, is child's play. "Kids these days can fire a gun as easily as they can a slingshot," Monique El-Faizy writes in The Washington Post. "Yet American parents still do not see fit to demand that their guns be made child resistant."

A hitherto unpublished story by William Faulkner, "Christmas Tree," probably written around 1921, appears in the current issue of the Yale Review. The story concerns a hasty marriage at Christmas and a secret pregnancy. The Yale Review editor, J. D. McClatchy, had happened upon it at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia while doing research 25 years ago. He said it all came back to him in a dream.

Officer Tori Matthews of the Southern California Humane Society performed mouth-to-

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## ASIA

## Bhutto Is 'Shocked' at Child's Death Sentence

Agence France-Press  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said she was shocked at the death sentence given to a 14-year-old Christian boy convicted of blaspheming Islam, but she said she would not intervene in the case.

But despite her statement, the country's Christians, who fasted Sunday to protest the verdict, prepared a second protest fast for Feb. 22.

In an interview with Pakistani journalists Monday she said: "I am deeply shocked and unhappy with this verdict," adding that the affair would harm Pakistan's image abroad.

Salamat Masih and his uncle, Rehmat Masih, 40, both Christians, were sentenced to death for throwing pieces of paper containing blasphemous words into a mosque.

Salamat was 11 years old at the time of the offense, and said to be illiterate. A third member of the family who had been arrested in the case was shot to death in April after a court granted him bail.

The blasphemy laws, introduced in the 1980s by President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq under a policy of making Pakistan an Islamic state, call for the death penalty for any remarks considered insulting to Islam and the prophet Mohammed. The laws have been criticized by human rights groups as too harsh and some in the government favor amending them.

Miss Bhutto, who advocates

a moderate stance on Islamic law, also wants to amend the legislation, but in the face of opposition from religious parties has not moved to do so.

She told the journalists that talks with those parties were continuing and said, "We are not going to abrogate the law, but amend its procedures."

Last year, the law minister proposed minor amendments to the laws, but fundamentalist Muslim groups immediately offered \$40,000 for his death. The government then dropped its efforts.

Meanwhile, an appeal has been filed with the Lahore High Court. Chief Justice Mohammed Ilyas set up a three-judge bench to hear the appeal, but has not set a date.

Salamat has already spent a year in jail because the judges in the case feared for their safety if they released him on bail.

The case has sparked anger in other countries. Britain on Monday summoned Pakistan's ambassador to the Foreign Office to protest the sentences.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the ambassador was told that while Britain could not interfere in Pakistan's judicial proceedings, there was widespread concern over the sentences, and he urged the government to spare the lives of the two.

Amnesty International has pleaded for their "urgent and unconditional release" and urged the government to change the laws.



Salamat Masih and his uncle, Rehmat Masih, after being sentenced to death Feb. 9.

## In China, New Effort To Cap Birthrate

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese government began a family planning program Tuesday aimed at holding the population to no more than 1.3 billion by the end of the decade.

The government's announcement Monday that China's population will reach 1.2 billion this week, five years earlier than the government had planned, led to the new drive to enforce a 16-year-old policy of one child per family.

Government officials said that even though China's policy has cut the country's birthrate, the population continues to grow by 1.1 percent a year; the government says it prefers a growth rate of 1 percent. Last year, the nation's 21 million births outnumbered deaths by 13 million.

"At present, low birth rates are not steady in China," a spokesman for the State Family Planning Commission told the official Legal Daily. "This is because the birth concept of the broad masses has not changed fundamentally."

The new program calls for new pressure and propaganda to limit families to one child, especially in rural areas where the birth rates are highest. It would also give special treatment to rural couples who have just one child, the official Xinhua press agency said.

But a visit to any rural area reveals that the government is facing a tough battle in its efforts to reduce birth rates further.

In Jin Province in northeast China, the charts on the walls of village schools, like battlefield diagrams, map the fight of the world's most populous nation to cut its birthrate. The charts list the birth, marriage, and menstruation dates of every woman of child-bearing age. The date and sex of every birth is recorded and posted.

Family planning is "unpopular," conceded Liu Yueying, who is in charge of family planning policy in one Jin village. In her village of 1,300 people, 30 families have violated the policy in the 26 years since it began, she said.

That does not include families that take advantage of a rule that allows a second pregnancy for couples whose first child is a girl.

The government has argued that lower birthrates help improve living standards, but paradoxically, the rise in living standards has helped farmers pay the fines imposed for having more than one child.

In Ms. Liu's village in the last 15 years, the fines have climbed to 6,000 yuan, or \$710 — 120 times as high as when the program began.

Although the government maintains that it relies on education and persuasion, critics assert that many women have been forced into abortions and sterilizations.

The government's efforts have paid off. In the early 1970's, the average Chinese woman had five to six children; today the average is fewer than two. A report Monday said the figure had dropped to 1.7, lower than that of Denmark or Sweden, according to Carl Haub, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington.

## U.S. Sidesteps the Spratly Islands Dispute

WASHINGTON — The United States refused to take sides Monday in a dispute between the Philippines and China over the Spratly Islands.

"Our position on this is that we don't take a position on the merit of competing claims in the South China Sea," said the State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelly. "We have stated firmly that these conflicting claims should be resolved peacefully, that we see no justification for any threat or use of military force, and that we would view the use or threat of force as a very serious matter."

Earlier in the day, the Philippines said it was considering taking the issue of China's occupation of a coral reef in the disputed islands to the United Nations Security Council and the World Court. Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo declined to give details of "the military aspects" of the country's strategy, but he made it clear the Philippines had no wish for a military confrontation with China. (Reuters)

## A Japan Opposition Leader Quits

TOKYO — A former cabinet minister resigned his post in Japan's largest opposition party Tuesday after news reports that his relatives received money from two credit unions being bailed out by the government. A string of companies owned by Toshio Yamaguchi's family members received 4.05 billion yen (\$41 million) from the troubled credit unions, the Asahi Shimbun reported.

Mr. Yamaguchi, who served as labor minister in 1984 and 1985, resigned from his position as deputy secretary-general of the New Frontier Party. The two Tokyo credit unions — Tokyo Kyowa Credit Association and Anzen Credit Bank — had bad loans of 110 billion yen at the end of November, the Tokyo Metropolitan government has said. (AP)

## India Plans Vote in Troubled State

NEW DELHI — India's Parliament on Tuesday extended federal rule for six months over the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, which has been torn by Muslim separatism. Home Minister S.B. Chavan said the government would summon political party representatives to discuss the possibility of holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir for the first time since 1990, when a major uprising against New Delhi began.

"I will be calling a meeting of all the leaders of political parties, and I hope some workable solution will be found," Mr. Chavan said. "People are for a change and want to join the mainstream." New Delhi has been putting off elections to the state's assembly since the federal government dismissed an elected government in 1990. (Reuters)

Kasame Chivavankij, head of Bangkok Transit System Corp., which will start work Monday on Bangkok's first mass-transit system, a project expected to add to traffic snarls in the city for at least a year. "I'll probably get called a dog by a lot of people once work starts. But can our traffic problem really get any worse than it already is? Something has to be done, and we're going to do our best to help." (Bloomberg)

Carbur Reiman Saeed, spokesman for an Afghan faction retreating in the face of an offensive near Kabul by a newly formed Islamic student militia. "The situation is very, very bad. We have left everything behind." (Reuters)

Alisa Ogawa, an analyst at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, on the Bank of Japan's bailout of two credit unions that gave loans to relatives of a leading politician. "There are plenty of small banks which need to be rescued, not because they were dishonest but because they got caught up in the bubble. But this bank rescue has been so poorly handled that this is going to make it more difficult to make rescues of banks that deserve to be rescued." (Bloomberg)

## Piracy Declined in 1994, Except Near Indonesia

KUALA LUMPUR — Incidents of piracy worldwide declined in 1994, but increased dramatically in Indonesian waters, the Regional Piracy Center said Tuesday.

In its annual Piracy Report, the center said there were 90 incidents of piracy around the world in 1994, as opposed to 103 in 1993 and 115 in 1992.

But piracy in Southeast Asia shot up after being on the wane in recent years, with 33 incidents reported in 1994, compared with 15 the year before. Incidents in the Indonesian archipelago doubled, to 22 from 11.

More promising was the reduction in incidents in the Far East, with 38 reported attacks, versus 68 in 1993, the center said. The South China Sea, between Hong Kong, Luzon and Hainan had 14 incidents, the most after Indonesia.

Piracy incidents include boardings, attempted boardings, hijackings and robberies at port or anchorage, said the center, which was created by the International Maritime Bureau in 1991.

In other regions, 11 incidents of piracy were reported in the Americas, six more than in 1993; five were reported around Africa, down from nine; and three were reported in South Asia, down from five.

The number of boardings increased to 49, from 28 in 1993, "and a disturbing trend has been the use of firearms and violence once the vessel has been boarded," the center said.

Most of the ships attacked were cargo, container and bulk carriers. But the center said that attacks on tankers, chemical tankers and vessels carrying liquefied gas were of particular concern because of the possibility of an environmental calamity.

"The potential for environmental disaster should not be underestimated," the center said.

## Afghan Student Militia Routs a Powerful Warlord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — A powerful Afghan opposition leader abandoned his military base near Kabul on Tuesday after his forces were routed by a newly emergent Islamic student militia known as Taleban.

The defeat of the opposition leader, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, marked the biggest change in the balance of power in Afghanistan since another warlord switched sides in January 1994 and joined him in an unsuccessful attempt to seize control in Kabul from President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

A spokesman for Mr. Hekmatyar's Islamic Party confirmed in Pakistan that the group had given up the Charasyab headquarters, 15 kilometers (9 miles)

south of Kabul, and the eastern province of Logar, in the face of what he called a combined attack by Taleban and pro-Rabbani forces.

Western reporters who visited Charasyab on Tuesday saw Taleban militiamen there. They were disarming pro-Rabbani fighters, even though the Islamic Party spokesman had said that government forces helped the Taleban in their advance.

"We have no personal enmity with any mujahidin party, but we will fight anybody opposing our general program of collecting all the arms and creating an Islamic government," a Taleban commander said.

"We want the establishment of a single Islamic administration in the coun-

try and welcome anybody helping us in this line," he added.

Mr. Hekmatyar has been locked in a bitter power struggle with Mr. Rabbani since Islamic guerrillas moved into Kabul after the collapse of a Communist government in April 1992.

The northern warlord Abdul Rashid Dostum, previously allied with Mr. Rabbani, switched sides and joined Mr. Hekmatyar in an attempt to seize Kabul on Jan. 1, 1994, setting off rounds of fierce fighting throughout 1994.

Neither side was able to gain a clear military victory, but the rise of Taleban, recruited from young Afghan refugees attending religious schools in Pakistan, appeared to have broken the stalemate.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said

he was confident that Taleban would not attack the Rabbani-led government.

"Although the Taleban are getting very close to Kabul, we don't believe they will try to attack the capital," he said Monday. "We have had numerous discussions with the Taleban and we believe we can work with them."

Taleban has swept through mainly Pashtun areas of southern Afghanistan and defeated Mr. Hekmatyar, himself a Pashtun. Whether it would be equally welcome in the regional strongholds of Ahmed Shah Masoud, a mujahidin leader and ethnic Tajik, or General Dostum, an ethnic Uzbek, is unclear.

Taleban has said that it wants to end the factional fighting and crack down on narcotics trafficking. (Reuters, AFP)

## Detectives Hunt Group Tied to Trade Center Suspect

By Robin Wright  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — An international manhunt has been launched to track down 20 Muslim extremists involved in terrorist operations in the Philippines, according to Filipino and U.S. officials.

The officials believe the extremists — 15 of various Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities and 5 Filipinos — make up the central core of a terrorist group run by Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, who was arrested last week in Islamabad, Pakistan, for allegedly masterminding the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

Law enforcement officials believe the group plotted to attack Pope John Paul II on his visit to the Philippines and to bomb U.S. aircraft flying Asian routes. The extremists may be planning to follow through on those attacks or others, Asian and American officials said.

Authorities in the Philippines disclosed Monday that evi-

dence Mr. Yousef left behind also indicated that he had planned to bomb American diplomatic facilities in Asia. Many U.S. diplomatic facilities are now on heightened alert.

The evidence accumulated in both Manila and Islamabad is expected to lead to new charges in addition to the 11 counts he faces for the World Trade Center bombing, U.S. officials said Monday.

But the extent of the new charges for plotting against American diplomatic and commercial interests is unclear. American law enforcement and local security agents are still sorting through leads in the cases.

New evidence in Manila, for example, shows that the Dec. 11 bombing of Philippines Airlines Flight 434, allegedly carried out by Mr. Yousef, was "a test run for planned bombings of U.S. commercial aircraft" in Asia, Philippine officials said.

The terrorists apparently wanted to determine how to get a bomb into Manila's international airport and then onto a plane. The device on Flight 434

was small, but one man was killed and 10 people were wounded when it exploded.

In the end, however, any new charges probably would not alter Mr. Yousef's fate. He already faces 240 years in prison if, like four other Muslim fundamentalists, he is convicted of the Trade Center charges.

Mr. Yousef's capture may not derail the attacks, however. U.S. officials said they feared that rather than force the extremists to abandon their schemes, Mr. Yousef's arrest may instead lead the group to carry on with the planned attacks, as a means of retaliation or as part of a campaign to win his release.

Although the prime focus of the manhunt is the Philippines, U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies, Interpol and other Asian and Middle Eastern governments are searching other parts of the world.

The group of 20 extremists was "discovered to have conducted unusually regimented activities in a secluded beach area in Lian Batangas," a prov-

ince south of Manila, a Philippines official said Monday. He would not elaborate.

Mr. Yousef fled the Philippines days before the intended attack on the Pope, after his apartment was raided by security forces.

In the latest of many versions of Mr. Yousef's identity, U.S. officials now say they believe he is a Pakistani who was born in Baluchistan, a region abutting Iran, which has its own large Baluchi population. But Mr. Yousef has roamed the world under many nationalities and aliases. He entered the United States in 1992 on an Iraqi passport. In Manila, he was a Moroccan. And he entered Pakistan last week from Thailand on a Pakistani passport with yet a third name, Ali Mohammed.

U.S. law enforcement and intelligence officials are also probing deeper into Mr. Yousef's wide-ranging links through Ishtiaq Parker, a South African Muslim man who lived across the street from the rooming house where Mr. Yousef was arrested.

Mr. Parker, his wife and his child have been brought to the United States under the witness protection program, U.S. officials said. Mr. Parker has been variously described as a disaffected member of Mr. Yousef's group in Pakistan and an acquaintance who turned informant for the \$2 million reward.

Mr. Parker attended Islamabad University, which has a large community of devoutly Muslim students from many nations. But on Monday, acquaintances described him as a loner interested in business who did not fraternize with other South African Muslims.

His wife, Fehmdia, was "disillusioned and wanted to go back to South Africa," a friend said, adding: "She didn't like the living conditions in Pakistan."

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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## EUROPE

## Contact Group Plan Would Lift More Sanctions on Serbia

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Officials from the five nations seeking peace in Bosnia reached an outline agreement Tuesday on a plan that would offer a further easing or a complete suspension of sanctions on Serbia in exchange for its recognition of Bosnia and Croatia, a French Foreign Ministry official said.

"The principle of an exchange of sanctions relief for Serbian agreements in other areas is accepted by everyone," said the official, who declined to be named.

He named the areas as Serbian recognition of Bosnia and Croatia, formal acceptance by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia of the five nations' peace plan for Bosnia, and an agreement to use an American-backed peace plan for Croatia as a basis for negotiation.

American officials at the meeting declined to comment. But it appeared that some differences persisted between France and the United States over what degree of sanctions relief Mr. Milosevic should be offered.

The French favor a complete suspension; the Clinton administration would like to be more cautious, offering progressive relief. Under both countries' plans, sanctions would be quickly reimposed if Mr. Milosevic were seen to be giving military aid to the Bosnian or Croatian Serbs.

Of the conditions set for Mr. Milosevic, the most difficult is recognition of Bosnia and Croatia. About 70 percent of Bosnia and close to a third of Croatia are held by Serbs who were long supported strongly by Mr. Milosevic in their rejection of joining new countries they saw as hostile.

Thus, recognition of Bosnia and Croatia within their international borders would, in the eyes

of many Serbs, amount to Mr. Milosevic's formal betrayal of the Serbs' dream of uniting in a single state.

Such a decision is one he has shown no sign of being prepared to make.

But the five-nation contact group, made up of the United States, France, Germany, Russia and Britain, has run out of any ideas other than trying to coax Mr. Milosevic into becoming their ally.

By offering blandishments, they hope to lure him to a summit meeting with the Croatian and Bosnian presidents that would seek to head off a wider Balkan war in the spring.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France has called such a meeting a "last chance." But Serbian officials have dismissed the idea as a waste of time, and recent signs have suggested that, whatever his personal differences with the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, Mr. Milose-

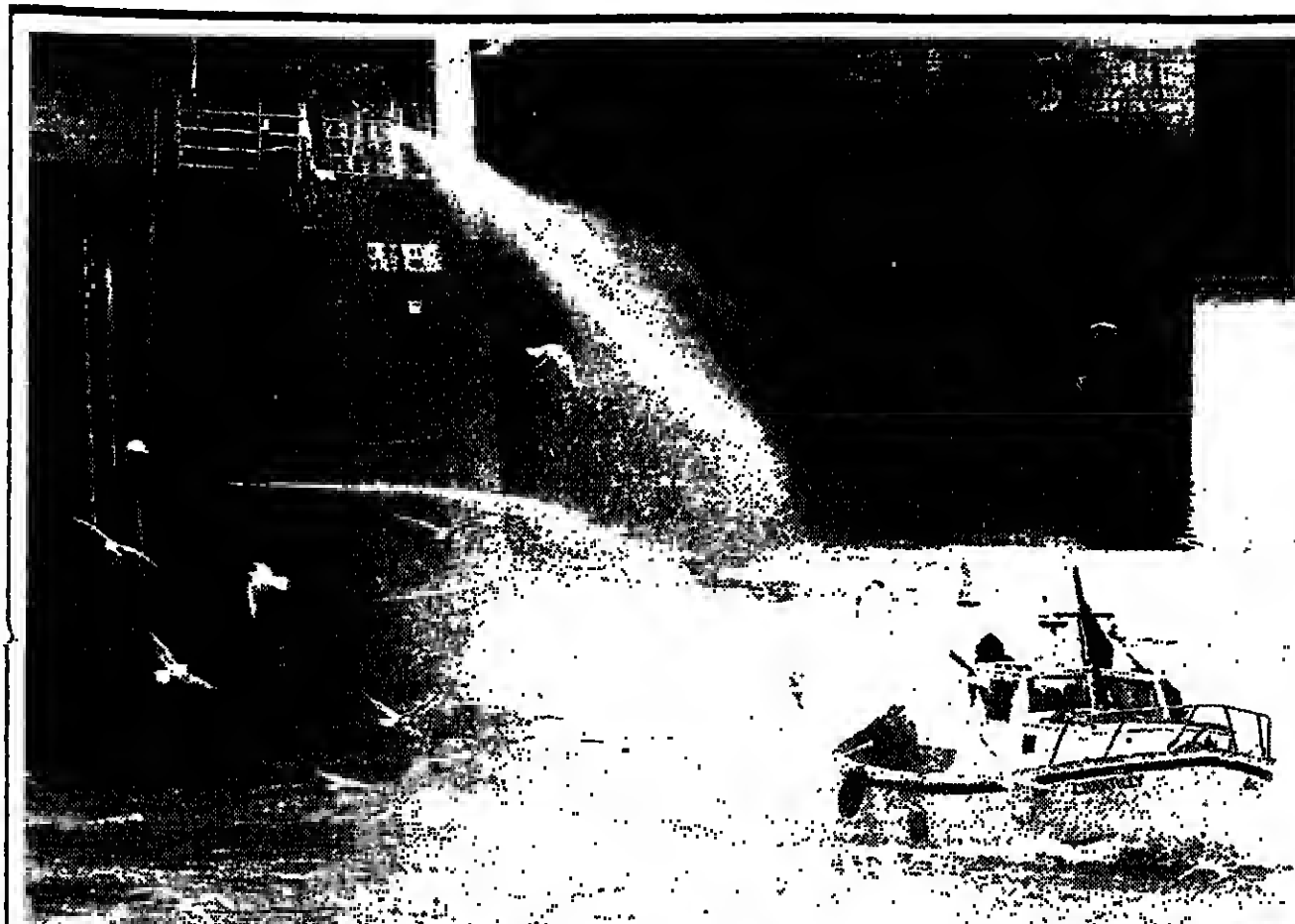
vic is still committed to the defense of Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia.

United Nations officials, meanwhile, said President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia had written to Yasushi Akashi, the top United Nations official in the former Yugoslavia, threatening "to open new fronts" if what he called a Serbian offensive in the northwestern Bihać area did not cease.

## Serbs Permit Aid to Bihać

Croatian Serb forces have given permission for a United Nations convoy to cross their territory with aid for Bosnia's Bihać enclave, where hundreds, perhaps thousands, face starvation, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday, Reuters reported.

A spokesman for the high commissioner's office said clearance had been given by the authorities in Knin, the Croatian Serbian capital, for the trucks to pass through the territory.



PORT BATTLE — Crewmen of a Meridian Ferries ship hosing a boat Tuesday carrying French seamen who tried to keep it from leaving Boulogne-sur-Mer. The protesters object to the recruiting of non-EU crew members.

## Wheel Falls on Strasbourg

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG — A wheel fell off a Boeing 757 as it approached the Strasbourg airport on Tuesday and crashed through the roof of a factory, authorities said.

No one was hurt, and the plane, owned by a Danish company, landed safely. Among those reportedly on board was Sir James Goldsmith, a promi-

nent businessman who represents France in the European Parliament at Strasbourg.

The 200-kilogram wheel smashed a hole 10 meters (30 feet) wide in the roof of a storage area at a suburban Strasbourg food company. The Boeing 757, owned by Diamond International, had taken off for Strasbourg from Le Bourget airport, just north of Paris.

## Shell Fire Pierces Truce in Chechnya

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russian and Chechen troops traded rocket and artillery fire in and around the Chechen capital Tuesday, threatening a shaky cease-fire that had just taken force.

Russian officials sounded pessimistic about prospects for a lasting truce and Russia's counterintelligence chief said the hunt was still on for the Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev.

The Interfax news agency, reporting from the Chechen capital, Grozny, said that Chechen fighters launched rocket attacks against Russian tanks near Goity, 20 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of Grozny and that Russian artillery had opened up on separatist positions in southern Grozny.

The exchanges violated Monday's cease-fire agreement covering the use of heavy weapons, which have been responsible for most of the destruction and loss of life in two months of fighting.

Follow-up talks on extending the cease-fire agreement had been scheduled for Wednesday.

In Moscow, an official at the air force headquarters was quoted by Interfax as saying air attacks against Chechen positions had been halted before cease-fire talks Monday.

The official said they would remain suspended if the cease-fire was extended into a permanent end to hostilities.

But Sergei Stepashin, head of the counterintelligence service, was pessimistic. "The accord is unlikely to lead to a full-scale cease-fire in this North Caucasus republic," he was quoted as saying by Interfax.

Mr. Stepashin, contacted by Interfax in the Ingush settlement of Sleptovsk on the border with Chechnya, said he expected Mr. Dudayev's rebels to use the cease-fire to regroup.

He said counterintelligence agents were continuing the hunt for Mr. Dudayev.

General Lev Rokhlin, who played a key role in the capture of Grozny, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as saying he expected Chechen militants to violate the truce.

"There is no doubt that a certain group of Chechen militants will not observe any agreements," General Rokhlin said.

The Interior Ministry said that reconnaissance planes and artillery had been used around towns east of Grozny in the past 24 hours.

"Artillery gave support to fighting forces and suppressed firing positions of the illegal armed groups," the ministry said.

President Boris N. Yeltsin sent troops into Chechnya on Dec. 11 but the poorly executed military operation met fierce resistance from Chechen irregulars, leading to heavy casualties.

## EU Deputies Cool on Customs Deal

STRASBOURG — The main body of European Parliament deputies threatened Tuesday to oppose a customs union with Turkey on human rights grounds when the assembly votes on the move later this week.

The deputies, meeting in plenary session, began a first day of debate on the customs union, and a majority of speakers expressed serious reservations about the deal. Greece has said it will veto the current accord, due to be signed between Turkey and the Union's 15 member states next month.

Pauline Green, head of the Parliament's Socialist group, said she believed her faction could not vote in favor of the accord. Socialists hold 221 of assembly's 561 seats. (AFP)

## France Pushes for More Africa Aid

PARIS — Eager to preserve its influence in Africa, France is lobbying hard for an increase in EU aid to the continent despite resistance from Germany and Britain.

On the eve of a pivotal EU foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, President François Mitterrand was host Tuesday to a gathering of French-speaking nations — most of them African — to mobilize support for expanded aid.

The French Foreign Ministry also turned up the pressure, asserting that the Union "must not reduce its aid to Africa." But a ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, conceded that Paris might not get its way in Brussels. "The meeting will be extremely difficult," she said. "The situation is blocked."

The ministers meeting in Brussels will be working on a new aid package to last through the end of the century. France has suggested raising the amount to \$18.1 billion; the receiving countries have requested \$23 billion.

Germany contributes 26 percent of the fund, France 24 percent and Britain 16.5 percent. Finance Minister Theo Waigel has demanded a big cut in Bonn's share. (AP)

## Slovakia: Membership Bid in June?

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — Slovakia could apply for full EU membership in June, Foreign Minister Juraj Šenk said. "The earliest Slovakia would submit its application for full membership to the EU would be by late June," Mr. Šenk said. But he added there might be some slippage. "We have to analyze our current situation to determine which changes in the areas of economy, legislation and social welfare are to be made in order to achieve compatibility with the EU," he said.

Slovakia, an associate member of the Union since Feb. 1, is one of several former Communist countries in Eastern and Central Europe that want to join the Union. (Reuters)

## Jewish Graves Ruined in Germany

TRIER, Germany — Vandals desecrated a Jewish cemetery in the southwestern city of Saarbrücken, knocking over gravestones and statues, the police said Tuesday.

City officials said 13 Jewish graves were desecrated in the Jewish section of the Saarbrücken cemetery. They could not say when the attack happened. (Reuters)

## Dutch Seek Relief on EU Payments

THE HAGUE — Finance Minister Gerrit Zalm said Tuesday that he wanted to reduce the Netherlands' net contribution to the EU budget and would campaign for a fairer distribution when current agreements lapse in 1999.

"If you compare us with countries like France, Italy and Germany, we are worse off," Mr. Zalm told Dutch television. "Britain is another example." Echoing German complaints that it pays too much to the Union's budget, Mr. Zalm said the current balance was not equitable.

The Netherlands was a net receiver of EU money until 1991, but will make net payments of 4.5 billion guilders (\$2.6 billion) in 1995, rising to 6 billion guilders in 1998. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday.

BRUSSELS: The head of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, submits his annual program to EU deputies. STRASBOURG: EU deputy John Tomlinson presents his report on frauds against the Union's farm budget.

BRUSSELS: EU foreign ministers meet to discuss increasing the European Development Fund to assist African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the Union. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 1700 GMT.

BRUSSELS: The commission organizes an information session on cooperation with iron and steel industries in Eastern Europe, in the presence of representatives of those nations concerned and of the 15 member states. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## NATO Chief Under Fire for Islam Remark

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, has been berated by several alliance members for saying that Islamic fundamentalism now posed as big a threat to the West as communism once did.

NATO sources said Tuesday several ambassadors voiced their anger over Mr. Claes' comments at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council last week, the sources said.

France, Spain, Greece and

Britain said they were concerned that Mr. Claes could have done huge harm to the alliance's plan to open a dialogue with North African and Middle Eastern countries on security in the region.

Confirming their worst fears, President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran said at a prayer meeting in Tehran that it was by such "false statements that the people of the world will become kinder to listen to the message of Iran and the Koran."

"The West is mistaken if it thinks that Islamic fundamentalism is the greatest threat since the fall of communism," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung quoted him as saying.

Mr. Claes first signaled his concern in an interview with Sueddeutsche Zeitung, timed to coincide with a security conference in Munich.

In interviews last week with British and Belgian newspapers he moderated his tone, dropping the comparison with com-

munist but continuing to insist that Islamic fundamentalism posed a major threat.

NATO diplomatic sources said that Mr. Claes had been taken to task for virtually wrecking the presentation of NATO's decision to open a dialogue with Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, and Mauritania on threats to stability in the Mediterranean.

"The timing of Claes' remarks were most unfortunate," a diplomatic source said.

A Bad Surprise in Ozone Readings  
'Unusually Low' Northern Hemisphere Levels Recorded

Reuters

GENEVA — Record ozone depletion has been recorded over Siberia in the past month, and levels of the gas elsewhere over the Northern Hemisphere are "unusually low," the World Meteorological Organization said Tuesday.

In an update on the state of the earth's protective ozone layer, the United Nations agency also said that it was no longer possible to attribute ozone lows to the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, which sent vast amounts of aerosol gases into the atmosphere.

"The deficiency is much stronger than what one would have expected," said Rumen Bojkov, an ozone expert with the agency. "We did not expect such a huge area of Asia and Europe to be under such ozone destruction."

Late last year the agency reported a record ozone hole over Antarctica during the Antarctic spring, when sunshine and cold air combine to destroy ozone in the stratosphere.

At its peak, in early October, the ozone loss over the region reached 70 percent of the pre-ozone hole average.

The agency said Tuesday that there was not yet any ozone hole over the Northern Hemisphere and that the Arctic itself, which is still in the depths of the polar winter night, was not yet affected this year.

Over middle northern latitudes, however, the dozens of monitoring stations from which the agency receives data reported significant decreases in ozone over the past six weeks.

Worst affected was Siberia, where ozone depletion has reached 35 percent in recent days.

Elsewhere in Europe, as far south as Spain,

ozone levels were 10 to 15 percent below long-term averages. Large parts of Asia recorded similarly low levels.

On the West Coast of the United States, levels were from 5 to 10 percent below average. The East Coast, where stratospheric temperatures are higher, has not been affected.

There are many long-term term dangers associated with ozone destruction. Apart from an increased risk of skin cancer from higher ultraviolet radiation levels, scientists have warned that crops and marine life could also suffer.

The agency said that there was no need for special precautionary measures against harmful ultraviolet-B radiation, however, because the sun was still relatively low in middle latitudes and skies were frequently covered by clouds.

Low ozone levels in recent years, especially in January and February 1993, have often been attributed to the Pinatubo volcano eruption, which sent vast amounts of aerosol gases into the atmosphere.

All those aerosols have now disappeared, however, the agency said, leading scientists to conclude that chemicals such as chlorine oxide — a by-product of man-made chlorofluorocarbons — and bromine were responsible for the depletion.

Under international agreements including the 1987 Montreal Protocol, production of chlorofluorocarbons will be virtually banned worldwide at the end of 1995, although some other ozone-depleting substances will continue to be produced.

But according to agency projections, ozone levels will not return to their pre-ozone hole average until the second half of the next century.

## Leftist Paris Daily Faces Cutbacks After Revamping

Reuters

PARIS — A costly revision of the leftist French daily Libération has failed to increase sales, and the newspaper will have to cut staff and the number of pages, its founder and executive editor, Serge July, said Tuesday.

In a note to readers in Tuesday's edition, Mr. July said the paper's general manager, Jean-Louis Pannou, resigned Monday at the demand of staff shareholders.

Sources at the newspaper said Libération would have to raise its cover price to 7 francs (\$1.35) from 6 francs, putting it at the same price as the daily Le Monde, while the number of pages would fall to 60 from about 80.

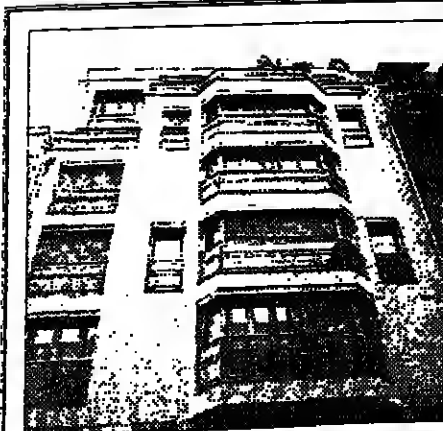
They said that about 100 jobs would be lost, or about one-fifth of the positions. The paper was losing 14 million francs a month, they added.

The revision five months ago tripled the number of pages, modernized the layout and increased local coverage.

## Chernomyrdin to Poland

Agence France-Press

WARSAW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin will visit Poland on Friday and Saturday, the Polish government said.



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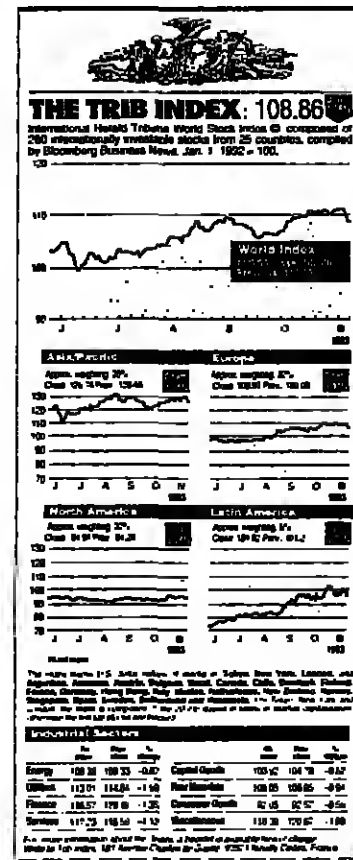
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One site visit February 27 and 28, 1995 from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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Herald Tribune



## INTERNATIONAL

## Progress Is Reported On Ulster Peace Plan

### U.K. and Ireland Near Accord On Next Steps in the Process

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BELFAST — Britain and Ireland said Tuesday that they had made progress toward agreement on a document setting out the next steps of a peace plan for Northern Ireland.

A joint statement after talks between Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, and the Irish foreign minister, Dick Spring, said they hoped to put the document to an Anglo-Irish summit meeting for approval "shortly."

Mr. Spring told a news conference that he expected to hold further talks with Sir Patrick over the weekend to complete a so-called "framework document" laying out the next step in the 14-month-old Anglo-Irish initiative.

The joint statement reported "encouraging progress" and said the two governments "expect to be in a position to put the document to their respective governments shortly."

Tuesday's meeting, at Stormont Castle on the outskirts of Belfast, came after months of disruption in Ireland and Britain. A monthlong political crisis

in Dublin led to the selection of John Bruton as prime minister in mid-December.

In London, Mr. Major's handling of the framework agreement was challenged by Ulster Unionist Party leaders, who claimed that he was about to approve proposals that would lead to a united Ireland.

A united Ireland is the ultimate goal of the Irish Republican Army and the ultimate nightmare for the Unionists, who want the predominantly Protestant British province to remain part of Britain, not subsumed into the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The principal differences between London and Dublin were Ireland's constitutional claim to sovereignty in the north, and the nature of proposals to create cross-border institutions that would increase north-south political and economic cooperation.

Mr. Major met Tuesday morning at his Downing Street office with three Ulster Unionist Party leaders to reassure them that proposals in the new framework, including those on cross-border cooperation, were matters for discussion that could be voted down by Unionists in negotiations, or rejected by the Protestant majority in a referendum.

Mr. Major needs the support of the nine Ulster Unionists in Parliament to keep his narrow working majority.

For their part, the Irish have been seeking to encourage the IRA to sustain the cease-fire it began on Sept. 1, partly by granting early release to 14 IRA prisoners held in Irish jails.

(Reuters, NYT)

## China Says It Has Jailed 10 Million Since 1949

BEIJING — China has sent more than 10 million people to prison since the 1949 Communist takeover and 1.29 million are in jail today, the state-run radio said on Tuesday.

Rigorous enforcement of a prison law enacted in December and the establishment of modern prisons are top priorities.



Yvonne Mokgoro, one of two women on the constitutional court, being sworn in Tuesday in Johannesburg.

## Mandela Opens Nation's First Constitutional Court

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — "The last time I was in court," President Nelson Mandela said Tuesday with a historical flourish that seemed fitting, "was to hear whether or not I was going to be sentenced to death."

That was 31 years ago, and one member of his legal team back then was a rising young attorney, Arthur Chaskalson.

Mr. Mandela returned to the halls of justice Tuesday to officiate over the inauguration of South Africa's first constitutional court.

Once again, he had Mr. Chaskalson at his side. This time it was as the man he had appointed president judge of the new 11-member court.

Mr. Chaskalson lost the 1964 case known as the Rivonia trial, but not in the worst way. Mr. Mandela and seven co-defendants were spared execution. They were sentenced to life in prison, a verdict that changed the course of history. The anti-apartheid struggle drew strength from Mr. Mandela's martyrdom, and he outlived his jail term to become president of a free South Africa.

The swearing-in ceremony Tuesday, held in a makeshift courtroom in a building originally intended to house a hospital, was full of personal sagas.

Perhaps the most gripping moment came when a human rights lawyer and anti-apartheid activist, Abie Sachs, rose to take the oath as a new judge. Beneath a specially tailored royal green robe, he

raised the stump of his right arm — the arm blown off in a car bomb attack in 1988 almost certainly carried out by security agents of the apartheid-era government.

The court was created as a result of a post-apartheid constitution written in 1993 after two years of talks between the outgoing white minority government and the incoming black liberation movement.

As it happens, seven of the 11 judges are white. But all have a record of opposing apartheid, and to the extent that there has been mild criticism of Mr. Mandela's appointments, it is that too many are too close to his African National Congress.

—PAUL TAYLOR

## Europeans Jump In To Rift on Copyright

### China and U.S. Open Talks As EU Sternly Warns Beijing

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — As U.S. and Chinese negotiators opened talks Tuesday aimed at avoiding a trade war, a senior European Union diplomat said Beijing would have to make concessions or risk confrontation with Europe.

"One has the feeling China greatly underestimates the importance of these issues," said Etienne Reuter, the European Union's senior representative in Hong Kong, speaking of the protection of intellectual property rights. "We hope very much that China realizes there are fundamental issues at stake here and makes concessions."

"If the situation is not improved, there will be the same problems between China and Europe," Mr. Reuter said in an unusually firm backing from the European Union for the U.S. threat to impose nearly \$1 billion in retaliatory sanctions on Chinese exports. "We, too, have trade deficits with China."

A Chinese trade official called Tuesday for flexibility from U.S. negotiators, Bloomberg Business News reported from Beijing.

"China hopes that the U.S. side will demonstrate flexibility in the new round of talks for an early settlement of the disputes," an official from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation was quoted as saying by the Xinhua press agency.

U.S. and Chinese negotiators were scheduled to hold their first full day of talks Wednesday. The last round of talks on stamping out piracy of U.S. trademarks, patents, music, movies and computer software broke off late last month after nine days of discussions.

Speaking at a fashion industry exhibition featuring more than 150 European garment and textile makers eager to expand sales in Asia, Mr. Reuter

dismissed suggestions that European companies would benefit if Beijing excluded American businesses from future deals in China in response to sanctions due to take effect on Feb. 26.

"While the European Union welcomes all the progress the Chinese have made in this area, it is clear they haven't done enough yet," Mr. Reuter said. "If there is a trade war, the country that loses out is China."

Mr. Reuter also rebutted criticism that the European Union has avoided confrontation with China and allowed Washington to risk Beijing's wrath even though European exporters are also harmed by copyright and patent piracy.

"It is not the style of the European Union to be vocal as the American have been, nor do we have similar domestic political considerations," Mr. Reuter said. "But the Americans and the Europeans are on the same wavelength on this issue."

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said it was up to China to take action if it wanted to avert U.S. sanctions for copyright violation. Agency France-Presse reported from Washington.

"China is the one that is not enforcing intellectual property rights, that is literally allowing our products to be stolen," he said in a television interview.

"We are prepared on Feb. 26, automatically if we don't have an agreement, to impose 100 percent tariffs on over a billion dollars' worth of goods," Mr. Kantor said.

He said that China's copyright protection laws were good but that Beijing had failed to enforce them. Washington is particularly anxious that Beijing take action against 29 factories in the south of the country known to be producing pirated compact disks and software, most of them for export.

## SPY: Agent Suggests Another Mole

Continued from Page 1

United States, Mr. Howard writes that he returned to the United States through Canada under a phony name using a U.S. passport provided by the KGB. He did so because he wanted to speak with his wife, Mary, before announcing his defection to the Soviet Union and adoption of Russian citizenship.

But the documents he read "expressed the government's confidence in my wife as an informant and the Department of Justice felt that if I did contact her, she would tell them immediately," Mr. Howard says.

He gave the papers back to the "KGB contact" and the man, dressed in jogging clothes, told him, "Forget everything you know about me."

Mr. Howard's book makes no mention of his wife's statements to the FBI after his escape that the Soviets had paid him beginning in 1984.

Asked about Mr. Howard's account of his trip to the United States, a top FBI official said last week, "The Howard case is still open; the investigation is still going on."

Mr. Howard's manuscript was shown to the KGB some time ago, people familiar with the book said. Six months ago, it was submitted to the CIA as well, according to agency employees.

The agency recently cleared the book for publication in this country after deletion of material considered sensitive under U.S. security laws, people involved with the process said. The book will carry a notice that the CIA review "neither constitutes CIA authentication of information nor implies CIA endorsement of the author's views."

Mr. Howard, according to court documents, was dismissed by the CIA in 1983 for drinking, drug use and petty thievery just as he was preparing to go to Moscow to handle Soviet citizens giving information to the agency.

A year later, according to the bureau, when Mr. Howard had resettled in New Mexico, he needed money after pleading guilty to aggravated battery in a drunken confrontation. At that time, the FBI had said, Mr. Howard began selling the KGB secrets that he had learned while preparing for his Moscow post.

Mr. Ames, the confessed spy, has said he began giving information to Moscow on June 13, 1985. That was less than two months before Colonel Yuriyenko told CIA officials that the KGB was getting information from a disgruntled former CIA employee who had been assigned to Moscow but whose assignment had been canceled and who began selling secrets to the Soviets in the fall of 1984.

That description fit Mr. Howard and a warrant for his arrest was issued, but Mr. Howard managed to flee the United States.

CIA and FBI officials said Mr. Howard's book reopened the question of whether Colonel Yuriyenko, who defected to Moscow two months after Mr. Howard's escape, was a phony defector. They also said the book might have been designed by Russian intelligence to create turmoil within the CIA and FBI.

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## Sex Harassment at Work: Manila Makes It a Crime

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos on Tuesday signed a law that outlaws sexual harassment in the Philippines and provides for prison terms of up to six months for offenders, the presidential palace announced.

He said at the signing ceremony that the law capped "our efforts toward social reform," as women make up "the great majority of those who have suffered — and suffered silently — from work-related sexual harassment."

President Ramos said that the law would reduce women's fears of being fired, penalized or ridiculed, and that employees "no longer need to suffer the unwanted advances of their superiors and co-workers or the stigma of being ostracized for having been victims of such crimes."

Employers who are found to have demanded sexual favors could be punished by fines or prison terms ranging from one to six months.

The law also requires employers to design their own measures to deter harassment, and allows people to sue for damages if they are harassed.

Opponents of the law contend that it will provide employees with a means to blackmail their bosses.

## Perry Disputes Congress on Missile Fear

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday that a threat from ballistic missiles developed by Iran, Iraq or Libya was more than 10 years away and that he saw no need for rapid development of new anti-missile systems.

He and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher also said they would recommend that President Bill Clinton veto a Republican-backed national security bill on this and other issues if Congress passed it in its present form.

The bill, which the House of Representatives is to consider Wednesday, calls on the administration to develop a new anti-missile system "as soon as practical" and says Mr. Perry should submit a plan for its deployment within 60 days.

"We see no significant threat at this time against the continental United States," Mr. Perry said. "We see countries like Iran and Iraq and Libya trying to develop a capability and we would consider that a

threat if they had achieved such a capability. We estimate that threat is more than 10 years away."

In a letter to Congress, Mr. Perry and Mr. Christopher said the bill would "force the United States onto a crash-schedule deployment of a national missile defense."

The U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, has said she will recommend that Mr. Clinton veto the bill, which also contains provisions on UN peacekeeping unacceptable to the administration.

In another development, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the United States must take a harder line with Russia over sales of arms and nuclear reactors to Iran.

While expressing sympathy for President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the political pressure he faces, Mr. Helms told Mr. Christopher at a committee hearing

that "somewhere, we've got to draw a line in the sand about such things."

Some senators have urged an end to U.S. aid to Russia because Moscow agreed last month to an estimated \$8 billion contract to provide reactors and training to Tehran after German companies abandoned the project.

The U.S. administration has strongly protested to Russia but has not found a way to block the reactor deal.

Mr. Christopher expressed concern about Russia's business dealings with Iran and lamented the U.S. failure to bring a halt to the process. But he assured Mr. Helms that the Russians were "not thumbing their noses at us."

The secretary said he had not given up trying to persuade Moscow about the dangers of aiding a country that the United States accuses of sponsoring terrorism and pursuing a program to develop nuclear weapons.

## SEX CRIMES: South Asia Goes to Women's Rescue

Continued from Page 1

ic Pakistan, women frequently are jailed for adultery when they report they have been raped. In Bangladesh, a 14-year-old girl recently was tied to bamboo canes and beaten 80 times with a broom by village officials because she could not produce a witness to the rape she said was committed against her by a village man.

In India, when an individual files a police complaint, his or her name is entered in a registry listing all persons involved in police cases. The list, however, does not specify whether the individual has been charged or is filing the charge.

Sundari Nanda, chief of the Delhi police's Crime Against

Women Cell, said that once a woman's name is "involved in a case" she can "lose her job or it can jeopardize her chance for marriage."

South Asian newspapers also carry regular accounts of women being raped by policemen when they go to a police station to file a complaint in a sex crime.

In India's southern state of Tamil Nadu, the country's only female chief minister has created several women-only police stations to deal with rape, spousal abuse and other crimes against women. Last year, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto inaugurated a similar program in Pakistan.

The Delhi police department

is one of the first in the region to take a more aggressive approach.

"Because the girls won't come forward with complaints, our women constables have to pose as decoys to catch these men in the act," said Rakesh Sharma, an inspector in the women's crime division. In addition to the undercover raids they began two months ago, squad members also patrol the buses wearing arm bands identifying them as the Anti-Eve-Teasing Squad.

Most of the time, however, the punishment for offenders is not severe: A reprimand from a magistrate and a fine of \$1.60 to \$2.

## Platinum Find Turns to Dust

The Associated Press

MANILA — A hunk of metal at first believed to be a World War II platinum treasure valued at \$480 million has turned out to be a rusty lump of cast iron, the government said Tuesday. Its value: less than \$600.

Science Secretary William Padolina said tests conducted on the metal showed it contained only 0.0005 percent platinum and 92 percent iron. Mr. Padolina said it weighed 1.45 tons and was probably used as a moor for a buoy.

## UNu Is Dead at 87, Ex-Burma Leader

The Associated Press

RANGOON — U Nu, 87, the only civilian prime minister in Burma, a country dominated by the military, died Tuesday at home in Rangoon.

The family did not give the cause of death, but said he had "passed away peacefully."

U Nu, a key figure in modern Burmese history, retired from politics in the late 1970s, but he re-emerged during a country-wide, anti-government uprising in 1988 with a failed attempt to declare a parallel government.

He was a student leader at Rangoon University and an active nationalist before becoming Burma's first prime minister after the country attained independence from Britain in 1948.

U Nu held the post for most of the years from independence until March 2, 1962, when General Ne Win took power in a coup. U Nu was detained along with many other civilian politicians and released in 1966.

He went into exile in 1969 in

Thailand, from where he sought to lead the resistance against General Ne Win's regime. After spending 1973-74 in the United States, U Nu and his family settled in India.

U Nu returned to Rangoon in August 1980 under a general amnesty and devoted himself to Buddhist studies until civil unrest caused the fall of General Ne Win's regime in 1988.

At the height of anti-government demonstrations in September of that year, U Nu declared himself prime minister of a 26-member parallel government. His movement failed to capture much popular support and, like all independent political organizations, was crippled when a military junta seized power that month.

In December 1989, he and 12 associates were detained after they refused the junta's orders to dissolve their government.

U Nu was released from house arrest in April 1992. Since then, he had spent most of his time at home.

## MEXICO: Rebels Win Major Plank as Chiapas Governor Offers to Resign

Continued from Page 1

observe tax strikes. The Zapatistas, composed mainly of the state's large Mayan Indian minority, launched their uprising Jan. 1, 1994, demanding broad political and social reforms.

Zapatista leaders had said they would not return to the negotiating table unless Mr. Robledo stepped down and new elections were called.

To reinforce their stance, the rebels emerged from nearly a year of dormancy on Dec. 19 to take over several towns in central and northern Chiapas. One day later, the Mexican peso collapsed and foreign investors withdrew billions of dollars from the country.

Investors have given a lukewarm response to Mr. Zedillo's crackdown in Chi-

apas, with the Mexican stock market reeling from depressed this week. That has defied analysts' predictions that the market would recover because of a President Bill Clinton's announcement on Jan. 31 of more than \$50 billion in loan guarantees to Mexico.

Mr. Zedillo's action on Tuesday also follows a historic electoral defeat Sunday for his party in the governor's race in the central state of Jalisco.

Political analysts say Mr. Zedillo's reversal on military policy in Chiapas, combined with the loss of Jalisco's governorship after 65 continuous years of party rule, leaves the president with an international image of weak leadership and lax support by his people at a time when

investors are looking to him for bold and decisive action.

"I am totally confused by all of these events," said Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, an independent federal legislator. "President Zedillo seems very erratic in his decisions, not just in Chiapas but in everything he's doing."

Denouncing Zapatista leaders as "delinquents" and criminals in a speech last Thursday, Mr. Zedillo ordered army troops and federal judicial police in Chiapas with the objective of capturing the rebel leadership. So far, however, the military has failed in its two main objectives: to demobilize the rebels and to capture the group's charismatic leader, Subcomandante Marcos.

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Herald & Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

## Tourists Visit Grave Of Israeli Murderer

### A Day of Protest and Homage Marks Massacre Anniversary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Jewish settlers and American tourists made pilgrimages to the grave of Baruch Goldstein on Tuesday while Arabs in nearby Hebron mourned the Muslim worshipers he killed in a mosque massacre a year ago.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel reacted angrily to Israelis who paid tribute to Dr. Goldstein.

"If necessary, we will also take steps in the face of utterances we hear in the Israeli media from Israelis who support the despicable act of the murderer Goldstein, and who even call for a repetition of his deed," Mr. Rabin said.

"This is incitement to murder, and those in charge of the judicial system and law enforcement must deal with them," he added.

Dr. Goldstein, a physician and military reservist, gunned down 29 Arabs in the Ibrahim Mosque, near the Tomb of the Patriarchs, last Feb. 25 before survivors killed him.

The anniversary was marked in blood Tuesday, as Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian teenager and wounded six others on the West Bank.

Troops fired on stone-throwers in a refugee camp on the edge of Hebron, killing Sami

Mohammed Najjar, 16, and wounding five other protesters.

In Tulkarera, soldiers shot a youth who was lobbing rocks at an Israeli bus, military officials said.

In Hebron, demonstrations were held overnight, in which hundreds of Palestinians hurled stones at troops.

Youths were back on the streets Tuesday, setting tires ablaze as a general strike paralyzed Hebron. Tulkarera, Ramallah and Nablus were also partly closed.

Hundreds of Muslims filed into the Tomb of the Patriarchs for a service in memory of the 29 Palestinians killed last year. Under the Muslim calendar, the anniversary fell on Tuesday-Wednesday.

Jewish tourists visited Dr. Goldstein's grave. "What better way to start a tour of Israel than to see the place where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are buried and to come here," said Avi Dobuler, a guide, as he ushered a busload of religious Jews from the United States to the gravesite.

Small groups of settlers, some with toddlers in tow, stopped to offer prayers in the plaza around the grave or to light candles in remembrance of the American-born doctor.

The ultranationalist Jews of



Nati Harnik/The Associated Press

Israeli taxi drivers, outside the prime minister's Jerusalem office Tuesday, protesting a colleague's killing by an Arab.

Kiryat Arba said they mourned Dr. Goldstein every day.

Aharon Friedberg, a Kiryat Arba councilman, said Dr. Goldstein's family and friends would hold a memorial ceremony Thursday. He said he was preparing a commemorative album about Dr. Goldstein, fo-

cusing on his "good deeds" as a doctor.

"He was simply a saint, really like an angel," said a woman, who declined to give her name. "When he was killed, it was a terrible loss to the Jewish people."

(Reuters, AFP)

## Cairo's Gatekeepers: A Dying Dynasty

### Omniscient Apartment-Building Lords Are Losing Their Hold

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Abdu Hafiz, a stocky man in a flowing brown robe called a djellaba, huffed his way up the dimly lit stairs to the fifth-floor apartment at 14 Gazira St.

"Abdu!" shouted a woman, who poked her head from her doorway. "I don't have any water!"

"They are fixing the tank on the roof, madame," he said. "There will be water in a few minutes."

There wasn't. It would be two hours before the water, streaked with brown, gurgled back through the old pipes. But the tenant was placated, at least for the moment, and Mr. Hafiz walked slowly down stairs to the tranquility of his tea and his newspaper by the front door of the apartment building.

In this ancient, overcrowded city, the *bawabs* — or gatekeepers — always have been king. They are doormen and building superintendents rolled into one. They know the most intimate details of the lives of the Cairenes they serve. And they can inflict a great deal of misery if wads of money are not deposited regularly into the palms of their hands.

"We know everything," said Mohammed Hassan, who has been a *bawab* for 25 years at an apartment building near the Nile. "We know everyone here and their

relatives. We know all about them, who they like and who they hate. We know how many people are in each apartment, the hours they leave for work, the hours they come home and where they go at night."

They are one of the city's most enduring institutions, often featured in films and stories about Cairo. Not the least of the *bawabs'* traditions has been that most have been Nubians, a darker-skinned ethnic group from southern Egypt and northern Sudan.

But the Nubians, famed for their reliability, dignity and imposing height, are being replaced by local men who have finished their army service and need a job. And after an increase in attacks against foreigners and government officials by Islamic militants, many landlords are turning to private security companies and uniformed guards.

The disappearance of the Nubian *bawabs*, who could spend decades at the same residence, signals for many in Cairo the end of an era.

"If you can't find a Nubian *bawab* you had better take care of yourself," Mr. Hassan said. "But now there are fewer and fewer of us. Most are dead or have retired."

The four to six *bawabs* in most buildings take shifts at the front door. They run errands, wash cars and carry heavy packages. They clean the building and oversee

the plumbers, electricians, carpenters and painters who maintain the building.

They are tipped handsomely by young couples who slip into the building and expect them to be discreet. And they are tipped handsomely by couples who want to know when an apartment will be available for rent. Many *bawabs*, taking advantage of the severe housing shortage, double as real-estate agents. In one high-priced building on the island of Zamalek, *bawabs* demand \$2,000 for finding an empty apartment.

The men said they would not find apartments for Gulf Arabs.

"We never lease apartments to the Gulf Arabs," said Hassan Radwan, a 56-year-old *bawab*. "The owners of the apartments don't like it. The Gulf Arabs ruin the carpets and the furniture."

The favorite prey of the *bawabs* are the European, American and Asian tenants, who often speak little Arabic.

"The foreigners usually tip us better than the Egyptians," said Ramadan Faouzi, a 24-year-old *bawab*.

But the life can be hard. In the winter, the basement rooms where the *bawabs* typically live can be cold and wet. In the summer, the heat and dust are stifling. The *bawabs* often bear the brunt of tenants' complaints. And, despite the tips, they rarely make more than \$100 a month.

## BOOKS

### A PLACE IN THE WORLD CALLED PARIS

Edited by Steven Barclay. 168 pages. \$18.95. Chronicle Books.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

PARIS was once a good city for artists because it was beautiful and cheap and because the French disdain for foreigners sometimes appeared to be benevolent tolerance. It is no longer cheap, real estate speculation and postmodernist architecture have gouged its beauty, and the French are a lot less French than they used to be.

Steven Barclay, who lived in Paris as a child in the 1960s, has put together in a handsome book more than 170 quotes, fiction and non, from 20th-century artists, mostly writers, and journalists. Some of the quotes are wonderful, some dull, all evocative and many, even the most recent, somehow about some other, distant Paris, before washing machines and re-

volving credit. Some of these writers never really saw Paris at all, save through their own fantasies, but it doesn't matter.

It is easy to quibble with a book like this — why Cocteau and Gide talking about Proust, but no Proust? Why no current French novelist — there aren't many, but Patrick Modiano's Paris would have enriched the book. But those are quibbles. These are Barclay's choices, and he's the editor.

Gertrude Stein: "From 1900 to 1930, Paris did change a lot. They always told me that America changed but it really did not change as much as Paris did in those years that is the Paris that one can see, but then there is no remembering what it looked like before and even no remembering what it looks like now." (1940).

T. S. Eliot: "The chief danger about Paris is that it is such a strong stimulus, and like most stimulants incites to rushing about and produces a pleasant illusion of great mental activity rather than the solid results of hard work." (1921).

Mavis Gallant: "Sandro Speck's first art gallery in Paris was on the Right Bank, near the church of St-Elisabeth, on a street too narrow for cars. When his block was wiped off the map to make way for a five-story garage, Speck crossed the Seine to the shadow of Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, where he set up shop in a picturesque slum protected by law from demolition. When this gallery was blown up by Basque separatists, who had mistaken it for a travel agency exploiting the beauty of their coast, he collected his insurance money and moved to the Faubourg Saint-Germain." (1979).

Katherine Mansfield: "A wind like a carving knife cut through the streets — and everybody began to run — so did I into a cafe and there I sat and drank a cup of hot black coffee. Then for the first time I felt in Paris. It was a little cafe & hideous — with a black marble top to the counter garni with lozenges of white and orange. Chauffeurs and their wives & fat men with immense photo-

graphic apparatus sat in it — and a white fox terrier bitch — thin and eager ran among the tables." (1915).

Vladimir Nabokov: "I was to spend many years in Paris, tied to that dismal city by threads of a Russian writer's livelihood. Nothing then, and nothing now, in backcast, has or had for me any of the spell that enthralled my compatriots." (1974).

Jacques-Henri Lartigue: "The end of German occupation liberates my camera! I look out at Paris with new eyes. All of Paris! The miracle is not that she is only slightly scarred, nor that she has not been completely demolished, but that she is still there." (1944).

International Herald Tribune

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## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

### FICTION

The Week Last Week on List

- 1 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield 1 50
- 2 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner 2 34
- 3 KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson 3 4
- 4 EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard and North Patterson 4 5
- 5 SELF-DEFENSE, by James H. Jones 5 6
- 6 ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook 6 3
- 7 ORIGINAL SIN, by P.D. James 7 1
- 8 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller 7 131
- 9 THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Griffin 8 3
- 10 DEBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy 11 24
- 11 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Mark Morgan 10 19
- 12 HOME SONG, by LeVayle Sprague 9 3
- 13 TRUST ME, by Jayne Ann Krentz 12 11
- 14 WINGS, by Danielle Steel 13 14
- 15 THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark 13 14

### NONFICTION

- 1 I WANT TO TELL YOU, by O.J. Simpson 1 1

### 2 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston 1 18

### 3 CROSSING THE THERMIDOR OF HOPE, by John Paul II 2 15

### 4 SISTERS, by Carol Saline 3 7

### 5 RAGING HEART, by Sheila Weller 1 1

### 6 INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ronald Kessler 5 3

### 7 ALL MY CHILDREN, by Gary Warner 10 3

### 8 DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen 4 19

### 9 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Reiser 7 23

### 10 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt 9 49

### 11 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett 6 60

### 12 NICOLE BROWN SIMPSON, by Faye D. Resnick with Mike Walter 7 7

### 13 THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom 8 11

### 14 JAMES HERRING'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot 11 20

### 15 THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray 12 15

### ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

### 1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray 1 90

### 2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley 2 42

### 3 FOOD, by Susan Fowler 3 4

### 4 DOCTOR, WHAT SHOULD I EAT? by Taddeo Rosefield 1 1

## Lufthansa Faces Boycott After Barring Rushdie

The Associated Press

BONN — German writers and publishers opened a campaign Tuesday to boycott Lufthansa in protest of the German airline's refusal to accept the author Salman Rushdie as a passenger.

Two hundred people who signed a petition published in German newspapers Tuesday said they hoped to get 20,000 more signatures and to cost the airline 2 million Deutsche marks (\$1.2 million) in lost income this year.

They accused the government-owned airline of being cowardly in bowing to an Iranian death sentence imposed against the novelist six years ago. Mr. Rushdie has complained that British Airways and Lufthansa refused to allow him on their flights for fear of terrorism.



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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## About Yeltsin's Health

No one in Russia understands the power of political imagery better than President Boris Yeltsin, who consolidated his leadership when he helped stop the August 1991 coup by standing on a tank and urging his countrymen to resist the attempted takeover. That makes his stumbling appearance last Friday at a meeting in Kazakhstan with the leaders of 12 former Soviet republics all the more shocking and puzzling.

At a moment when his presidency has been badly shaken by the brutal Russian attack on Chechnya, Mr. Yeltsin wobbled across the sidewalk in the Kazakh capital of Alma-Ata, desperately gripping aides for support. His face was puffy and swollen. Before canceling a later news conference, he tried to answer questions at a photo session and was barely able to speak. These scenes were filmed by Associated Press Television, but not broadcast on the main Russian television news.

After years of dodging questions about his health and his drinking, Mr. Yeltsin owes his country and the world a candid accounting. The performance in Alma-Ata moves the issue beyond the discreet conversation of diplomats, because Mr. Yeltsin's ability to govern Russia is now in question.

Russia, which has been moving into a more democratic and open era, seems eerily similar to the pre-Gorbachev Soviet Union when the faltering health of three consecutive Communist Party leaders — Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov

and Konstantin Chernenko — was considered a state secret.

Mr. Yeltsin has complained of a bad back, and may be on medication to ease the pain. He reported a "physical breakdown" in 1987 when he was hospitalized after a confrontation with Mikhail Gorbachev that led to his dismissal from the Politburo. Supporters say he has a low tolerance for alcohol and can disable himself for days with an evening of heavy drinking. A sign of trouble came in the fall when he snubbed Irish leaders waiting to greet him during a refueling stop in Ireland. Aides said he had overslept.

Whatever the problem, or combination of problems, Mr. Yeltsin cannot expect to retain authority when he seems incapacitated and offers no explanation. Moscow's political culture, beginning long before the Bolsheviks, has not been kind to wounded leaders, and even in this more democratic day the pinpricks will strike swiftly. Hiding the truth about Mr. Yeltsin's health will only increase the chances for plotting and instability.

For the United States, the IMF and others considering expanded financial assistance for Russia, Mr. Yeltsin's behavior can only encourage doubts about the condition of a developing democracy where something as critical as the health of the president is cloaked by his staff. If he remains committed to untangling Russia from its authoritarian past, he and his doctors must quickly come clean.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Economic Downsides

While the American economy has had a very good year, it continues to suffer from weaknesses and malfunctions that are creating serious trouble for it over the long haul. President Bill Clinton made that point in his annual economic report on Monday, when he first celebrated the 5 million additional jobs since he took office but then observed that more than half of the country's work force is getting lower wages today than 10 years ago.

The standard of living is rising only very slowly because productivity (what the average working person can produce in an hour of labor) is rising very slowly. As the president's Council of Economic Advisers observes, that weak performance is evidently related to inadequacies in education, investment and technical research and development. But all of that lies mainly beyond the reach of the White House. Investment and increasingly research and development are mostly up to private business, while education is chiefly the job of state and local government.

The administration is at work trying to remedy all these shortfalls, but Mr. Clinton is not the first president to find that he is able to deal with most of them only indirectly and peripherally. On the subject of poor productivity growth, there is a striking similarity between this year's economic report and the one that George Bush's economic advisers wrote in the

campaign year 1992. Mr. Bush's economic advisers, like Mr. Clinton's, emphasized the growing dispersion in incomes — that is, the growing distance between the top fifth and the bottom fifth of the income ladder. That disparity began to widen a quarter of a century ago, and it continues for reasons that are not entirely clear but seem to be driven by technological change.

It has set up vicious circles that a succession of administrations of both parties have been unable to break. Some 23 percent of American children live in poverty. Poverty correlates strongly, as economists say, with dropping out of school. Dropping out correlates strongly with low productivity and further poverty.

A generation ago, both politicians and economists thought that the federal government could exercise close control over the economy. Now they find themselves dealing with deep social and industrial changes, the consequences of which no one has yet fully worked out. At one point in this report, Mr. Clinton's advisers ask themselves whether it is possible to push the country to much higher levels of growth without inflation. Reluctantly, they conclude that it is not. For 1995 they forecast a pretty good year. But they do not hold out much hope that any of the long-standing trends in this economy are going to change quickly or easily.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pentagon Give and Take

House Republicans seem determined to boost Pentagon spending, no matter the price. Even before debate begins about the 1996 budget, the House Appropriations Committee has voted to increase the current budget for peacekeeping operations and readiness by \$3.2 billion. To pay for the increase without widening the budget deficit, they cut \$1.5 billion from other Pentagon programs. The remaining \$1.7 billion will come out of domestic spending, including \$200 million in job training for disadvantaged youth. The better way is to make up the entire amount from the defense budget.

The Clinton administration originally requested \$2.6 billion to establish a kitty that the Pentagon could draw on to cover operations in the Gulf, Haiti, Korea, Bosnia, Somalia and the waters off Cuba. House Republicans added \$670 million to the request to pay for additional readiness — funding for training, field exercises and maintenance.

The administration makes a plausible case that without the supplemental funds, it may be forced to shorthedge readiness to cover unanticipated costs of operations. The House bill would ease that concern. It also makes some judicious cuts in Pentagon programs, like eliminating the full \$319 million for a new standoff attack missile, which the administration intends to cancel.

Other Republican cuts are less warranted, like removing funding to clean up closed-down military bases and \$110 million to build housing for Russian military retirees — which would make Americans more secure by helping Moscow shrink its army. Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, rightly plans to resist targeting domestic programs for most of the other cuts. The offsetting cuts should come from the Pentagon budget for unnecessary new weapons like the Seawolf submarine.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## End Farm Subsidies in America

Farm subsidies in the OECD nations now cost around \$330 billion a year, yet Europe and Japan cling stubbornly to them. During the Uruguay Round, farm subsidies almost broke the trade talks. Although reductions were finally made, in the embittered atmosphere that lingers no one has the stomach to finish the attack on farm subsidies which, in truth, has barely begun.

When New Zealand slashes its farm subsidies, the world shrugs. If America

were to slash its own, Japan and the European Union would find that their subsidies were a good deal harder to defend. With the GATT negotiations over, America need no longer fret that by chopping farm programs it gives away bargaining chips. That is another reason, if another were needed, why this year's American farm bill ought to be the time for change that goes beyond revenue assurance to outright subsidy abolition. If the global gridlock in agriculture is to be broken, someone must break first.

— The Economist (London).

## Drop the Mean Mood and Keep Minding the Children

By James P. Grant

This article was written shortly before Mr. Grant's death on Jan. 28.

NEW YORK — Illness has forced me to resign as executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund after 15 years. It has been a privilege to serve a cause as noble as that of the world's children, who are our collective future. From my hospital bed, I would like to share some personal concerns.

As the United States rethinks and reforms its social and foreign aid policies, we must ensure that children — American children and the poorest children in the world's poorest countries — are not caught in the political cross fire. Bipartisanship for children has worked well in the past; it can work now.

To ensure that their well-being is not inadvertently sacrificed to partisan or ideological interests, Americans must re-

retardation; a drastic reduction in the number of children who go blind; an effective primary education for at least 80 percent of girls as well as boys; clean water and safe sanitation for all communities; and universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Some of these goals were to be achieved by 1995, others by 2000. Most industrial nations have already achieved these targets. But in impoverished inner cities of wealthy and developing countries alike, reaching them is an urgent priority.

Achieving the goals will mean that some 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than in 1990. Tens of millions will be spared the insidious sabotage wrought on their development by malnutrition. At least 750,000 fewer children each year will be disabled, blinded, crippled or mentally retarded.

Achievement of the 1995 targets will pave the way toward meeting the broader goals set for 2000, proving that it is possible to eradicate some of poverty's worst manifestations in the lives of the young.

There is something selfish, something excluding, something cruel in the temper of recent times that deeply concerns me.

It has led to an unraveling or weakening of the social fabric of nations, communities and families in many countries. What is particularly worrisome about this mean-spiritedness is that it is gaining ground

precisely when, for the first time in history, we have the means to satisfy the basic needs of each and every human being.

It would be a tragic mistake to succumb to pessimism just when so much progress is being made.

In the 1995 "State of the World's Children" report, Unicef has good news from the developing world. More than 100 of the developing nations — with more than 90 percent of the developing world's children — are making significant progress toward the goals set four years ago. These achievements have not made the nightly news, but they have changed the lives of millions of families in some of the world's poorest communities where people have been empowered to help themselves.

These achievements are a suitable reply to those who say that goals are only set and never met, that there is only disaster and failure to report from the developing world, or that the United Nations family of organizations is not effective in helping to make the world a better place.

The task now for rich countries and poor is to get behind this momentum for change, to push toward the achievement of the great goals that have been set for the year 2000, and to overcome the worst aspects of poverty on the planet.

More than a half-century ago, thanks to the Industrial Revolution, Arnold Toynbee wrote: "Our age is the first since the dawn of history that has dared dream it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to all." That daring dream is even more practical today.

If, through a failure of nerve, an im-

pulse of selfishness, a confusion of priorities, a loss of self-confidence, we deny that dream and walk into the 21st century looking backward, humankind will pay for its shortsightedness in spades.

The United States has provided enormous leadership to UN development efforts at many critical junctures — from John Kennedy's launching of the First Development Decade to U.S. backing of smallpox eradication — and I am sure that U.S. leadership will continue to play a vital role in the future.

By continuing to invest in American children and strengthening families, and by ensuring that foreign assistance makes a difference in the lives of the world's poorest children, the United States, as the world's sole superpower, would once more set the global standard and give a major boost to human development and economic growth at home and abroad.

Surveys in the industrialized countries show continuing support for aid and development — if that aid and development are focused on the poorest, and help people to help themselves. Politicians in both U.S. parties need to make it unthinkable for a country like America to turn its back on children and the poor.

Over the years I have seen how governments, opposing political parties, even armed adversaries, as well as the business sector, nongovernmental organizations and local communities, can work together for human progress — first and foremost for children. Let us all face forward toward the children, our collective future.

International Herald Tribune.

## Dresden Wasn't Innocent, but Neither Was the Burning of Its People

By Donald Koblitz and Christian Habbe

DRESDEN — In this bloody century, Germans have sinned more than they have been sinned against. This none of the many 50th anniversary observances have marked German victimhood. Until now.

This week has brought the half-century anniversary of the fire-bombing of Dresden, one of the most horrendous acts — 35,000 civilian deaths — in a war more horrific than any in history.

It was not the first traumatic fire in Dresden, whose magnificent architecture testified to its pivotal position in German history and culture. On the morning of Nov. 10, 1938, the people of Dresden came out to see what they had done the night before — Kristallnacht, the best organized nationwide pogrom against the Jews.

Among the many establishments destroyed by fire was the central synagogue. The painter Otto Griebel later wrote of viewing the rubble with Franz Haeckel, an eccentric well-known in Dresden as something of a prophet. "This fire will come back," Mr. Haeckel said. "It will make a great arch and return to us."

It took six and a half years to fulfill that prophecy. Shortly after 10 P.M. on Feb. 13, 1945, Dresden's citizens heard, as survivors later described it, sounds like "falling trees" and "consuming locomotives." Britain's Fifth Bomber Squadron was starting the two-day bombing campaign. Within 23 minutes, 3,000 heavy fragmentation bombs, 250 incendiary bombs and 400,000 small incendiary "fire sticks" fell on the city.

The next day a second wave of bombs, mostly American, followed. They turned the center of the city, already engulfed in flames, into a fire storm with hurricane winds. The heat at ground level reached 1,000 degrees centigrade; glass bottles stored in drugstore basements melted. Some 1,600 hectares, largely apartment buildings, were obliterated — along with the men, women and children who inhabited them.

For days afterward, many buildings gutted by fire — including the Frauenkirche, the Baroque church that was the symbol of the city — remained standing as their embers cooled, only to suddenly collapse in on themselves.

The peace of the dead settled over the city, broken by an eagle that escaped from the zoo, circling over the ashes.

There were no military targets in Dresden. According to British archives, the city was chosen largely because it was still intact, a necessary prerequisite for the elaborate bombing pattern designed to spark a firestorm, a technique never before used on such a monstrous scale. Berlin was spared by virtue of the heavy bombing that had already cut wide swaths of destruction and would have been a firebreak.

A very different Germany, now reunified, has begun to openly discuss the sin that was visited on Dresden. Until now, the legacy of other European cities laid waste by their forefathers — Coventry, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Stalingrad — did not give Germans much leeway for finger-pointing.

The Holocaust was such an unthinkable horror, the Nazi dictatorship so uniquely evil, that the

calculated fire-bombing of more than half a million defenseless civilians in the dying days of the war had fallen by the wayside.

Now a growing self-confidence and the rise of a new generation have given Germans the impetus to speak openly, without political motivation, of this anniversary.

We saw a few signs of this at the 40th anniversary 10 years ago, and in more raucous tones in 1992 when England's Queen Mother dedicated a statue in London to the British general who planned the firebombing, Arthur (Bomber) Harris.

But this year the question of Germany's right to mark the event, and to categorize it as a war crime, has been discussed at the highest levels.

It is a sign of Germany's political maturity that, in advance of the anniversary, public discussion covered more than just the destruction of the city. Germans have admitted that Dresden was steeped in sin well before the British Lancaster bombers arrived.

Under its Nazi gauleiter, Martin Mutschmann, Dresden's "racial purification" campaigns were

the envy of the Reich. This captured capital of Saxony was capturing art years before the Nazis' famous 1937 exhibit of "degenerate" art works in Munich.

Some reactionaries continue to equate German victims with victims of Nazi atrocities. But they find little echo in Germany and little resonance among leaders of legitimate political parties. Dresden is, rather, one of the symbols which, along with the Nazi atrocities, have caused most Germans to treat all military action, including the Gulf War, with skepticism.

Free speech even over why Dresden met such a tortured death. Those who dispute which side started the war are simply not taken seriously anymore.

It is only natural for Germans to consider the charroaching of the people of Dresden. It is a lesson for all of us on the evils of war.

Mr. Habbe is Dresden correspondent of the magazine *Der Spiegel*. Donald Koblitz, a lawyer, was the U.S. State Department's legal adviser in Berlin from 1985 to 1989. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## When Productivity Is Up but Pay Isn't, Democratic Civility Is Down

By Guy Molyneux

WASHINGTON — Reading the business pages these days is an increasingly surreal experience. The Federal Reserve recently raised interest rates out of concern that its six interest rate increases in 1994 "have not yet slowed economic growth." Obviously, you can't be too vigilant when it comes to fighting the scourge of economic growth.

Soon it appeared that the Fed's fears were groundless, as "stock and bond markets rallied on the news" of a rise in unemployment. This surely pleased the Fed also, for declining unemployment — even more than economic growth — is "particularly worrisome to Fed officials." Because "the competition for workers is so strong that wages will start to increase more rapidly." And rising wages are a definite no-no.

In today's topsy-turvy language of economics, less is more and up is down.

This extends far beyond the Fed and its obsession with avoiding inflation at any cost. The discourse of limits is ubiquitous — with constant calls for "streamlining" and "downsizing."

What are these words, if not euphemisms for a lower standard of living? Austerity dominates the public policy debate, with most experts agreeing on the need for fewer government services to go with low wages and job insecurity.

The truth is this: Most of America's leaders — including economists, politicians and the chattering classes — have concluded that the economy can grow only slowly, and that the standard of living for most families essentially cannot grow at all. What is more, they expect this to be true for many years to come, perhaps indefinitely.

It is hard to overstate what a profound change this represents for American society. And it has happened with extraordinarily little debate — or even real recognition — by the public.

Through the 1950s and '60s, a growing economy and shared prosperity were the nation's first principles. Democrats and Republicans, management and labor — whatever they might disagree over, broad prosperity was a common denominator. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers for Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, said economic growth was both "the pot of gold and the rainbow."

He meant that prosperity was not only a value in its own right, but was also necessary for addressing social problems. It was

the political and economic prerequisite for tackling poverty and racism, because economic security is the best antidote to resentment.

Mr. Heller and his historical peers would consider today's anti-growth policies bizarre, but would find the consequences — a nasty, zero-sum politics with powerful racial undercurrents — eminently predictable.

The economic realities have changed as radically as expectations. For a quarter-century after World War II, working-class and

best road to later reward. But it is seriously misleading.

Certainly we cannot measure quality of life only in GNP statistics — which do not capture much that defines the good life and include much that is antithetical to it. But we have not sacrificed economic growth in favor of green imperatives, or to spend more time with our children.

America has not decided that a rising standard of living is something it should not have. Its leaders have decided that it is something we cannot have.

More important, we must distinguish between overall growth and wages. As economic growth decelerated, wage growth was stopped in its tracks, and actually went into reverse for younger and less educated people. Yet productivity did not stop growing in the 1970s, '80s and '90s. The rate of increase simply slowed (and there is even debate over that).

So U.S. workers produce far more goods and services per hour than they did 25 years ago, and yet receive about the same wage. It seems fair to ask why.

After all, if productivity grows but 80 percent of the society sees no change in its standard of living, someone is doing pretty well. To a large extent, it is the same people who carry out national political and economic debates. The leadership strata have found it easy to embrace an ethos of limits in part because it is other people who will be limited.

Indeed, experts' initial reaction to stagnant wages and growing inequality was denial. They said it wasn't true. As accumulating evidence made that case untenable, we began to hear that short-term pain would bring long-term gain. After the deindustrialization and corporate downsizing would come the good times, thanks to higher productivity. Now that argument, too, is fading.

Reality was on display again recently when Boeing announced layoffs amounting to 6 percent of its work force. Many business leaders acknowledge that they can see no end to downsizing. Polls suggest that the public has figured out the truth, too: 83 percent believe that more downsizing is ahead, and 77 percent say the economy is mainly producing low-wage jobs.

It turns out that there is no gain, just pain. A kinder and more humane economy leads to more leanness and more meanness.

Will the American people accept a permanent downsizing of

their life expectations? That will depend largely on whether any leaders step forward to challenge the new orthodoxy of limits and offer something better. This may be starting to happen.

Many Democrats sharply attacked the Fed's recent interest rate increase. In a major speech, House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt contrasted the old economy ("where workers increased productivity and profits, and shared in the rewards") with more recent increases in inequality. He challenged corporations to pursue a high-wage economic path, and urged that government provide both carrots and sticks to get them there.

Voters understand that excessive growth can spur inflation, but most would be surprised to learn that a rigid upper limit on growth has been established. And they would be shocked to discover that their own government intervenes aggressively in the economy to block real wage growth — thereby effectively guaranteeing that the benefits of greater productivity flow only to capital, never to labor.

This is a complex reality, one not easily translated into the political arena, but is potentially explosive politics.

Growth was once a consensus across ideological lines, and conservatives might want to recall its advantages. The central political achievement of shared prosperity was allowing the nation to finess 1930s-era questions about economic equality. As John Kenneth Galbraith wrote: "Production has eliminated the more acute tensions associated with inequality. Increasing aggregate output is an alternative to redistribution." More affluent Americans may come to regret their decision not to share the wealth a bit more, if concern over growth reopens a 50-year-old debate over who gets what.

Finally, economic stagnation has had another consequence that neither liberals nor conservatives should find any satisfaction in. As the nation has lost faith in prosperity, it also suffered a greater loss of belief in national possibilities. Today, Americans talk and act like a poor nation. We cut back on space exploration and scientific research, reject proposals to invest seriously in our cities, and refuse to pay peacekeeping dues to the United Nations. We have downsized our imaginations and our ambition along with our economy.

In truth, though, America remains a wealthy nation — vastly richer than in 1960, when any achievement seemed within our reach. While we talk in fatalistic tones about "limits," they are largely self-imposed. It is time to recommit ourselves to the idea of prosperity for all Americans, and to the greater national possibilities it provides.

The writer is president of the Next America Foundation. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: New York Grippe

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Like Paris, New York is again having a spell of influenza or grippe, as it was named three years ago when the epidemic first appeared, the American metropolis borrowing the word from the French capital. The malady seems to be undoubtedly connected to the severity of the weather, but doctors are not yet agreed as to its real nature. This winter it is more severe in New York than last, the deaths from this cause alone running up into the hundreds.

## 1920: Husband or Wife?

LONDON — Whether the husband or wife should hold the family purse strings is being publicly discussed by two of the most prominent women publicists in Great Britain. One says that woman's control of the household

spells economy and that her management of State affairs would save millions of dollars. The other claims that the average woman is unable to manage a house, spends foolishly on small quantities of goods and the husband must look after wages until woman is educated to take care of such things.

1945: Dresden Set Afire  
LONDON — Following a twenty-four-hour period in which more than 2,100 American and British heavy bombers struck the city, Dresden was set on fire by the Russian army. German radio reported tonight [Feb. 14] that "strong enemy formations" were headed for Saxony. Dresden, capital of this German province and bastion of the Nazi defenses against the Soviet last flank, was heavily blitzed last night. American Flying Fortress found the city ablaze.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Foster Ought to Be Wearing a Medal for His Services

By A. M. Rosenthal

SAN FRANCISCO — For the first couple of days, the issue seemed quite clear — and the adversary. The anti-abortion movement is using all its power to kill the nomination as U.S. surgeon general of a respected physician because he has carried out a medical procedure not only legal but constitutionally upheld by the Supreme Court. So I reacted simply against the anti-abortionists for using their political clout to block Dr. Henry Foster. Where would it leave us if a nominee were blocked for acting completely within the law?

My mind was poised for the keyboard when it struck me that I had the wrong target. Like most Americans I am not "pro-abortion" but I am pro the right of women to make their own decisions, whether or not the reason or the social aesthetic coincides with my tastes.

The unrelenting pressure by the pro-life movement disgusts me. I do not mean only the murders at clinics. I think they come from a fringe for whom the only answer is life imprisonment, at least. But blocking access to the clinics, thrusting disgusting posters, shouting threats and hounding clinic employees

— that is a deliberate tactic of the anti-abortion movement itself.

Have we forgotten when blockade, vilification and harassment were the weapons of the left, particularly in the universities? They brought the same results that the pro-lifers now bestow upon the country — contempt for law, hatred as a substitute for civil discourse, and ugliness, mean indelible ugliness.

But thinking through the Foster case I realized that like pro-life Americans there are acts and beliefs, however legal, that would make me oppose a nominee upon the country — contempt for law, hatred as a substitute for civil discourse, and ugliness, mean indelible ugliness.

I would fight anybody with a fascist, Stalinist or racist record. I suggested the ouster of Dr. Joycelyn Elders as surgeon general because I thought she was helping open the door to drug legalization.

To the pro-life movement the act of abortion itself, not just the Supreme Court's opinion, touches passions. Anti-abortionists are no more likely to change than I am to support a political action committee for Louis Farrakhan.

So the target of those who support Dr. Foster — particularly in the White House — should be not just the unconvincible pro-life movement but members of Congress who were pro-choice when they contemplated the women's vote at election time but now edge away from Dr. Foster because the anti-abortionists are showing how hard they will fight.

There is nervous hoo-ha among some pro-choice people about how many abortions Dr. Foster performed and whether he gave an accurate accounting in the beginning. The only worthwhile answer is that he performed as many as he thought he had to. But the god of his professional life was getting young women to understand the theory, once grasped in America, that for youngsters the way to avoid pregnancies is not to have sexual intercourse. Failing that — condoms.

The remarkable thing is not his own teaching on abstinence but that he got many young women to agree. He should get a medal for that silly surgeon general's uniform.

Dr. Foster denies that he said he performed only one abortion but that he remembers one most — for a woman

with AIDS. Of course he does. One day I walked through a pediatrics ward in a New York hospital and saw two babies, brother and sister about a year apart. Both were dying of AIDS. I think still about the mother and wonder if he now she had a third AIDS baby, as the ward pediatrician thought she would.

So let the hearings decide whether he should be surgeon general or that an abortion audit is more important than his life's work.

Let's hope Dr. Foster has the courage to refuse any suggestions that may come from the administration or elsewhere that he should withdraw before or during the hearings.

President Bill Clinton has promised to stick by him. Mr. Clinton has several times failed to stay the route on issues ranging from nominations to human rights. So he has to pay the reasonable price of skepticism about his promises.

The hearings are as much about the constancy of pro-choice politicians, including the president of the United States, as they are about Dr. Henry Foster — more.

The New York Times

## Actors Deserve More Respect

By Barbra Streisand

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The persistent drumbeat of cynicism on the talk shows and in the new Congress reeks of disrespect for the arts and artists. But what else is new? Even Plato said that artists were nothing but troublemakers and he wanted to ban poets from his ideal Republic. Artists who speak out politically are routinely derided as bubbleheads and nitwits.

And this is not just by someone like the talk-show host Rush Limbaugh, who has called leaders in my industry the "spaced-out Hollywood left." A New Republic editor wrote of actors: "In general, they are an excruciating bunch of egomaniacs... and their politics are uniformly idiotic." Paul Newman, Whoopi Goldberg and Tom Hanks were singled out as the subjects of his wrath.

Imagine talking about the leaders of any other group in our society this way — say, leaders of the steelworkers union, agriculturalists or the auto industry. Imagine having this kind of contempt for an industry that is second only to aerospace in export earnings abroad.

Art is the signature of a generation; artists have a way of defining the times. Marion Anderson, singing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial because she was forbidden to sing at Constitution Hall.

## MEANWHILE

forced Americans to confront the outrageousness of segregation. Art can illuminate, enlighten, inspire. It becomes heat in cold places; it becomes light in dark places.

The movie version of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" brought the reality of the Depression home to those who wanted to ignore it. "Gentlemen's Agreement" raised the issue of anti-Semitism in America. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" focused on buying votes. "Inherit the Wind" took on the Scopes trial and the subordination of science to one narrow religious view; the movie is powerfully relevant today in light of the Christian Coalition's efforts to reintroduce creationism into the public school curriculum. "In the Heat of the Night" is remembered for its unsparing look at the issue of race.

Just last year, "Schindler's List" brought the subject of the Holocaust to millions of people around the world.

Moviemakers can be late to a subject, or afraid, but often they are brave and ahead of their time. Artists were criticized for their involvement in the civil rights struggle and their early opposition to the Vietnam War. In those cases at least, I would suggest that the painters and performers were wiser than most pundits and politicians.

I am not suggesting that actors run the country; we have already tried that. But I am suggesting, for example, that on the issues of AIDS, I would rather have America listen to Elizabeth Taylor, who had the courage to sponsor the first major fund-raiser

against this dreaded disease, than to Senator Jesse Helms, who has consistently fought legislation that would fund AIDS research.

It is interesting that Americans applaud artists in other parts of the world for speaking out — in China for example. It is often the artist who gives a voice to the voiceless by speaking up when no one else will. The playwright Vaclav Havel went to jail because of that. Now he's the president of his country. At home, though, I'm worried about the name-calling, the stereotypical labeling.

Recently, Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, said, "I fully expect Hollywood to have almost no concept of either normal American behavior, in terms of healthy families, healthy structures, religious institutions, conservative politics, the free enterprise system."

I resent the notion that one politician or political party owns the franchise on family values, personal responsibility and religion.

People in my community are normal Americans, too. We were not born in movie studios; we come from every part of the country and most of us are self-made. We don't forget where we came from, whether it's Iowa, Cincinnati or Brooklyn. This notion of "normal Americans" has a horrible historical echo. It presupposes that there are "abnormal" Americans who are responsible for all that is wrong with our country.

What can I say? I have opinions. No one has to agree. I just like being involved. After many years of self-scrutiny, I have realized that the most satisfying feelings come from things outside myself. And I believe that people from any walk of life, artists included, when they stand up for their convictions, can do almost anything: stop wars, end injustices — and even defeat entrenched powers.

This comment was adapted by The Washington Post from a speech that Ms. Streisand, the director, producer and actress, gave this month at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

## Don't Let Them Drown Out the Message About Fighting Despair

By Henry Foster

The writer is nominee for U.S. surgeon general.

WASHINGTON — Just a little over a week ago, few people outside Nashville knew anything about me. But after President Bill Clinton announced his intention to nominate Dr. Henry Foster for surgeon general, it seems everybody thinks they know everything about me.

Two weeks ago, no one, not even my wife, St. Clair, my daughter, Myrna, and my son, Wendell — as devoted as they are — followed my every move and every word with rapt attention. Now, when I wake up in the morning and look out my window, the press is out there waiting and watching. When I go to my office, they follow me into the elevator. And walking down the street, I have been punched in the face, inadvertently, I think, with one of those huge microphones you see on television. I have never seen anything like it.

I have even picked up a new

lexicon. Words that matter in Washington are not in dictionaries in the rest of America. They certainly never taught me these words in medical school or the delivery room: Sound bites. Boom mikes. Stakeouts. Live shots. Talking heads. On-air analysis. All dissecting me over and over again. And all before I've uttered one word at one confirmation hearing before the Senate.

People who have never met me analyze my character and my life's work. They attack me personally before they give me a chance to introduce myself or tell my story. But those attacks do not define me. I know who I am and what I stand for. I also know that I am a symbol in a larger debate that has polarized the country for many years. But the attacks do hurt.

I cannot say that my work as a

doctor entirely prepared me for these two turbulent weeks. But I have learned a few things during my 38 years as a doctor, a teacher and a crusader against teen pregnancy that have prepared me to be a good surgeon general.

I have been face to face with real life-and-death challenges. When you see low birth-weight babies born to mothers not yet old enough to drive a car, you have an appreciation of what trauma really means. When you visit the homes of families living in grinding poverty and feel the hopelessness in their lives, you begin to understand what it is to be up against the odds. Compared to that, shouted questions and overheated rhetoric may be unconvincing, but I can handle them. When people ask me why I want to be surgeon general, I know the answer.

When you have had the good fortune to participate in the miracle of birth as many times as I have, it is difficult to stand on the sidelines and watch so many people wasting the precious gift of life.

It is difficult to look around America today and see so much needless suffering. Too many children suffer, because their parents have not been taught the value of prevention. Too many

people do not have access to high-quality health care. Too many people have turned away from the basic American values that can prevent violence or abuse from taking root.

But all is not lost. America is moving forward to confront both the health care crisis and the crisis of values that has led to far too much irresponsible behavior. As surgeon general, I believe I can turn the small ripples of success that we have produced into great waves of progress. I believe that I can draw attention and help develop lasting solutions to the tragic public health problems confronting the country — from the epidemic of violence to the spread of AIDS to the terrible problem of substance abuse. But I will be giving my greatest attention to what the president has called "our most serious social problem," the epidemic of teen pregnancy in the country.

It is ironic that my work fighting teen pregnancy has been overshadowed by my opponents' talk about abortion. I do believe in the right of a woman to choose. I also support the president's belief that abortions should be safe, legal and rare. But my life's work has been dedicated to making sure that young people do not have to face the choice of having abortions.

I have some ideas about how

young people can avoid that difficult choice. We are reducing teen pregnancy in the Nashville housing projects through "I Have a Future" — a program we started at Meharry Medical College back in 1987. Our approach is to expand adolescent health care programs beyond the schools and bring them to the community, where they can become a part of the fabric of everyday life. Encouraging abstinence and involving the entire community, we have begun to replace a culture of hopelessness with one that gives young people clear pathways to healthy futures.

In my work with young people in Nashville, there is one lesson I stress above all others. To break the cycle of despair, you must learn that there is a reward for sacrifice. And earning that reward has a fringe benefit. It allows you to give something back. That is a hard lesson to learn, but it is one that has kept me going through these difficult weeks. Having President Clinton place his faith in me is something I could never have imagined as a young boy growing up in the segregated South. Now, I want to give something back to a country that has rewarded my work and sacrifice, and God willing, I'll have that opportunity.

The Washington Post

## Another Shot in the Foot by the Clinton Gang

There is no reason to question whether Dr. Henry Foster deserves the high esteem in which he is held. The problem is political: The last thing the Clinton administration needs as it tries to deal with a hostile Congress is a nomination fight keyed to an issue as volatile as abortion. The president was right to say the abortions Dr. Foster performed were legal. But a bruising fight in Congress won't do much for abortion rights. Again, nomination blunders have made the White House staff look like the gang who couldn't shoot straight.

— The Baltimore Sun

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## It Was the Germans Who Did It

Regarding the recent articles and comments on the 50th commemoration of the liberation of Auschwitz:

Hitler and his lieutenants were clever enough to dispatch Europe's Jews mostly to camps and gas chambers located in Poland to achieve their purpose of keeping Germany "cleansed" of Jews.

Perhaps unwittingly, this has allowed Germany to emerge relatively unscathed by the monstrous affair. The articles written about the 50th anniversary of the Auschwitz liberation focus on differences and animosities between Poles and Jews only. References to the camps, their guards and authorities are mostly to "Nazis," not to Germans or the German nation.

It is my belief that Germany is getting off too easy. I am concerned that years from now, other generations will only learn and remember that Jews were exterminated in Poland by the "Nazis." The Nazis having disappeared, it will be assumed that they were extraterrestrial creatures who appeared from nowhere and disappeared after 1945.

As a Jew born in Belgium, I spent nearly five years under German occupation and 27 months hiding from the Germans in a Brussels basement. It was the German army that invaded Belgium. It was the Germans who occupied Belgium. It was the German troops who terrorized the population. I was hiding from the Germans. When the Germans were defeated and driven out of Belgium by the Allies, we were liberated from the German occupation. We never referred to the "Nazis"; I never saw one. The people who occupied Belgium wore German uniforms of various colors — blue, green, navy, brown and black — we feared them all.

It was only upon arriving in the United States in 1949 that I began to hear the word "Nazi" used continuously and exclusively with reference to the Holocaust. Germany was somehow exonerated; the

"Nazis" took the blame. It is time to put a proper perspective on the Holocaust and to remember that without Germany, there would have been no Nazis and no Holocaust. To focus the Holocaust on Poland and the "Nazis" is a perversion of history that should be corrected.

RUDY ROSENBERG.  
Williston Park, New York.

## Most Vulnerable in the Camps

While a number of articles in your newspaper have dealt with estimates of likely U.S. and Allied losses had Japan been invaded in 1945, there has been little attention to the loss of lives of civilian internees, forced laborers and prisoners of war. Here follow some relevant statistics:

• From 1936 to 1945, some 900,000 Asian forced laborers died, including 300,000 Indonesians.

• About 122,000 Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees had died.

• Roughly one in four Dutchmen living in Indonesia had died.

The rate at which forced laborers and internees were dying was going up fast in mid-1945. I myself witnessed the concentration camps in Java.

Given this record, hundreds of thousands surely would have died if the war had continued for only a few months. Instead, savage killings of civilians were stopped by a savage weapon. I do not feel ashamed that the atomic bombs saved my life.

J. C. RAMAER.  
Hocliart, Netherlands.

## Not the Same War?

After reading all the history (real and rewritten) of World War II, I am beginning to wonder whether Alexander, Caesar or even the Roman Empire ever existed. I am 60 and am amazed at how the events I lived through in my own life have been changed. I also wonder why we are so upset at the thought of civilians being killed in a war. I

would feel worse if my husband, son, father, brother or sister were killed while serving in the military than I would for some unknown civilian to die. Who said war was nice to anyone?

J. J. CARPENTER.  
Corcier, France.

## Britain's No-Win Situation

Regarding "Britain's Complacent Isolation Could Be Ending Soon" (Opinion, Jan. 20) by Roy Denman:

Our parliamentary democracy has been evolving since 1215. To dismiss Britain as complacent and isolationist is so shortsighted as to be laughable if it were not such a calamity on a country that has given so much to the world. Who stood alone against Adolf Hitler and the Nazis in 1940? Not America, not Russia, not France — the British and the Commonwealth countries did. Were it not for that fact there would be no Europe today.

We are part of Europe; we can benefit each other, not by heading down the road to federalism and a giant superpower but by keeping alive the rights of the people to decide for themselves, and heading off attempts to erode the rights of our Parliament. Brussels bureaucrats should be advisers, not originators of policy.

Mr. Denman cannot seriously believe that the attitude of the British to European federalism would change if a Labor government were in power. The Labor Party is no more willing to surrender decisions on fiscal matters to a bunch of faceless bankers and experimenting economists than is the Conservative Party.

Of course things could be better, and being part of the European Union is important — but not at the expense of a much higher cost of living and support for a bureaucracy that has done nothing to curb excesses of fraud and waste. Britain has tried to correct some of these excesses, but for our efforts we are branded as "bad Europeans." The French agree to anything, then go on their own sweet way and do what they want. They are then praised for doing what is right for France. This is a no-win situation for the British.

J. B. S. MONTGOMERIE.  
Helenburgh, Scotland.

## Living on German Time

Regarding "A Longer Workweek? Germans Mark Time" (Jan. 17):

As an American living in Germany, I want to say that there is an upside to limited shopping hours: When everyone has the same nonworking hours, broader choices of activities are available. Families of all economic stripes can be at home for evening meals together, or have time on Saturdays to talk.

Extending shopping hours may mean the demise of the small-town atmosphere in many parts of Germany. The short walk to the (often family-owned) store, and the neighborly contacts along the way, would be replaced by a quick drive to the mall. Granted, limited shopping hours force one to plan ahead, but is not foresight a vital measure of a developed civilization?

ALEXANDER N. LATRO.  
Frankfurt.

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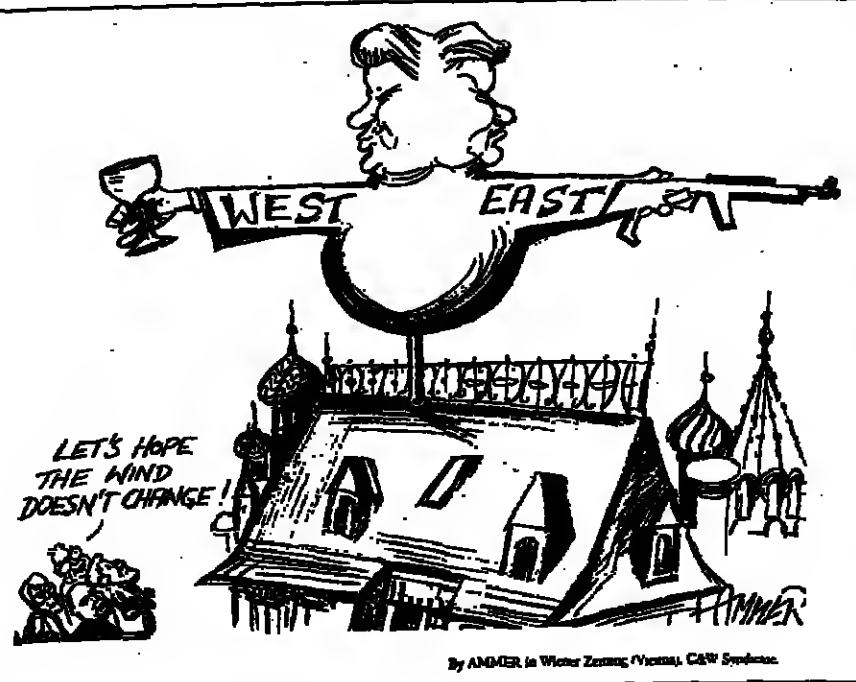
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## Hamburg: West End II

By Douglas Sutton

**H**AMBURG—On a recent windy winter evening, the well-dressed guests bunched together for a shaky ride across the choppy black waters of the River Elbe in a low-slung boat. Their destination: a large tent-like structure rising from deserted docks south of the river, glowing in the dark like a luminescent caterpillar.

The tent, the multimillion-dollar Neue Metropol Theater, is where patrons are treated to a musical of late-50s songs and petticoated dancers telling the story of the late Buddy Holly in "Buddy—The Buddy Holly Story."

So it's "dock around the clock" time in Hamburg—ooh being dubbed by the media as Germany's Broadway on the Elbe—and once again proving the northern German port city to be fertile terrain for big-musical permanent musical productions. "Buddy," which opened in December, joins the Andrew Lloyd Webber musicals "Cats," which has been running since 1986, and "Phantom of the Opera" (since 1990) as permanent fixtures on the Hamburg scene.

Part of the ticket price ranging up to 170 Deutsche marks (about \$110) for "Buddy" is the round-trip ride on the boat, dubbed the Buddy Shuttle, and some of the early reviews, less than exuberant, suggest that the boat trip is the best part of the evening.

But no matter. In Hamburg, there's something for everyone when it comes to tastes in musicals.

Besides the three megaproductions, oo any given night in the city there are at least a half dozen other musicals, mostly imported productions but some locally created, being performed. As a sampler of the musical fare this winter and spring:

"La Cage aux Folles" (Delphi Theater), "The Boyfriend" (Musical Theater Reeperbahn), "Himmel auf Erden" (Neue Theater), "Grease" (Imperial Theater), "Chicago" (Henry VIII), "Little Shop of Horrors" (St. Pauli Theater), "Fifty-Fifty" and "Flora—The Red Menace" (Schmidt's Tivoli), "Dreigroschenoper," "Black Rider" and "Alice" (Thalia Theater).

Even the venerable state opera house, the Staatsoper, feeling the financial pinch as public subsidies are cut, is into the musical act, with the ballet director John Neumeier's rollicking rendition of Leonard Bernstein's "Oo the Town" being put back into this year's program.

Musicals have become a fair-sized business in the city. In 1994, an average of 6,000 people attended musicals in Hamburg each night, or about 2 million altogether. With ticket prices averaging \$65, the musical revenues added up to \$130 million.

Why Hamburg?

Wolfgang Wiens, chief dramatic director at the Thalia Theater, says that part of the answer is that "Hamburg has a certain affinity with London. So it became a matter of time that the musical wave there washed over onto these shores. Also, there's oo denying that the Hamburg public likes a night out for entertainment."

Part of the entertainment is verne. Coincidence or oot, many of Hamburg's musical theaters are located oo or near the red-light Reeperbahn avenue—Operettenhaus, Imperial Theater, Musiktheater Reeperbahn, Schmidt's Tivoli, St. Pauli Theater—so theater-goers can also do a bit of slumming, if the mood strikes.

At the small 595-seat St. Pauli Theater, which after the current run of "Chicago" will be putting on the musical "Henry VIII" performed by the National Theatre Company of Bath in the spring, to be followed by "Little Shop of Horrors" over the summer, a spokesman, Michael Collien, speaks about the "E" and "U" debate.

"In Germany, the 'E' stands for *ernst* as in 'earnest,' while 'U' is for *Unterhaltung* or 'entertainment,'" he said. "Our theater caters to the audience that wants entertainment."

**F**OR the moment, those interested in seeing avant-garde musical productions will have to wait to see what Thalia Theater does. After its acclaimed "Black Rider"—combining the efforts of Robert Wilson, Tom Waits and John Burroughs—and then "Alice" (Wilson and Waits)—Thalia is planning a third Wilson musical, "Time Rocker," the book by writer Darryl Pinckney and music by ex-Velvet Underground Lou Reed.

That is scheduled for the spring of 1996. Next autumn, in a co-production, Thalia Theater will be the venue for the Peter Sellers/John Adams musical "I Looked Up at the Ceiling and Saw the Sky," about the Los Angeles earthquake.

Douglas Sutton is an American journalist living in Hamburg.



From left, Romeo (DouDou) Tovoarimino, Justin (Voli) Rakotondraso and Clement (Clemrass) Randrianantoandro.

## The Best for Last? Music of Madagascar

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS—Justin (Voli) Rakotondraso, Romeo (DouDou) Tovoarimino and Clement (Clemrass) Randrianantoandro arrived for an interview. Their manager, producer and general good-deed doer, Sir Ali, took 10 minutes spelling their names.

The musicians from the island of Madagascar were toting instrument cases. DouDou unpacked a small Madagascan guitar. Clemrass warmed up his kabosy. Vali, whose professional name is taken from it, fingered his valiha. After tuning up, they began to jam. They were in a world of their own. The purpose of the gathering, "public relations," was temporarily ignored. It was like they were saying, we really can't explain our music with a spiel.

Loath to censure such spontaneous tunesmithing, the interviewer held the microphone close to Sir Ali's lips and bopped for the best. An Iranian-American mover and shaker in Paris, Sir Ali is lucid talking about what he knows and he knows a lot. But he instinctively lowered his voice not to disturb music he loves and his words ended up down

behind the mix. Imagine the following information transmitted in counterpoint with educated island music.

Madagascar's music has only just crossed to the mainland of Africa and is now on its way to the world. It is being said that Africa has saved the best of its music for last. Past success of black African music in the Northern Hemisphere has been based oo inventing a hybrid by mixing centuries-old traditions with new technology. Madagascar's music was already hybrid on the island. The first settlers came 2,000 years ago from Indonesia and Southern India. Others arrived from the Gulf, Africa, Portugal, England and France.

DouDou and Clemrass are from the coast, they look African. Vali, who has Asian features, moved to Paris from the central plains in 1982 at the age of 18. (They all speak French.) Fierenana ("up there where all is peaceful"), Vali's home, is known as a musical village. His extended family manufactures and plays valihas and sells them 70 kilometers away in the market in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar.

Strings made of recuperated bicycle-brake wire are stretched over the length of the valiha's cylindrical body and attached to gourds at either end. On the

central plain, valihas are carved from bamboo, but there is not much bamboo in the north and south and so other woods or metals are used. Valiha means "musical instrument."

When he first arrived in Paris, Vali translated his country's music into a fortissimo fusion using synthesizers, trap drums and electric guitars. This approach had already been proven successful by musicians from other African nations, but it had become a cliché and Sir Ali told Vali: "Man, I can't buy this electronic junk."

**V**ALI was the first player to pluck the valiha's strings with his fingernails rather than strum with fingertips. He is an innovator, a master, a communicator. He took Sir Ali's advice. He has combined the sound of nostalgia for home with the megalopolitan experience without using one ampere. The trio mixes rhythms, time signatures, moods and textures; it can resemble 18th-century chamber music, Indian ragas or modal jazz. In the scheme of things, they can be compared to the Dirty Dozen Brass Band's take on New Orleans jazz.

During the past two years, Vali has

opened for Village People, recorded with Kate Bush and played a festival in Estonia and at Woodstock '94; and his latest CD ("The Truth, My Marina") was recently recorded for and distributed by Peter Gabriel's WOMAD productions. Vali performed for Nelson Mandela in the French Embassy in South Africa. The trio is now on a three-week tour of Australia.

Sir Ali gently nagged Vali to please stop playing his music and start talking about it. Vali put down his valiha for the first time since walking through the door and picked up the microphone. He spoke like a sprung spring, like a well-rehearsed lecturer in a trance: "To begin with, like our people, our music is a very special mixture of Oriental and Occidental influences. It is based on several religions—Buddhist, Christian and animist worship. We are sure that traditional Malagasy music is pertinent everywhere. We want the world to know it. The valiha is an instrument on a par with the kora, the guitar or the piano. Our role is to continue the traditional path. We present original music that comes out of the past but also speaks to the present and the future. Our role is to introduce our identity to the developed world. That is our duty. It is also our pleasure."

## LONDON THEATER

## A Winner, Hands Down

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON—Patrick Marber's "Dealer's Choice" is the best first play I can ever recall the National Theatre staging, though there have oot been too many. But this ooe is an outright winner for Marber as author and director, and if we get a better new play from anywhere in the next 11 months we'll have had a vintage year.

Like David Mamet, to whom he owes a certain debt, Marber has realized that it's all in the cards. Somewhere in those poker hands is the key to the players' lives, their careers, their sexuality, their hopes, their marriages and maybe even their deaths.

This is a gripping, hilarious and, ultimately, almost tragic account of what it means to play poker as a way of life. Marber's players are the post owner of a London restaurant

(Nicholas Day) and the staff with whom he has a regular Sunday night session. Among them is Mugsy, a waiter with a dream of setting up his own restaurant in a disused toilet down the Mile End Road, and a quartet of others whose motives though less immediately glibly are often oo less strange or compelling to their dreamers.

"Has there been much death in his family?" they ask solicitously of a departed colleague, but in truth the outside world holds oo reality. It all has to happen around the table, even the son discovering and then rejecting his father's long-suppressed compulsion to gamble. The energy of Marber's production, set on a slow revolve so that we get to see what each of the players is holding in the game of their lives, and the speed and brilliance of the playing make the rules of the game irrelevant.

"The Live Bed Show" (Garrick) is certainly live, and set entirely in a bed; whether it

qualifies as a show depends on your eagerness to watch a couple of television stars telling, across 90 minutes, the story of their meeting and subsequent marriage in a series of comic monologues that could be defined as stand-up were they not delivered from the aforementioned bed.

The play, though it's oot really that either, is one more indication of how the fringe is now invading the center. This one started on the outskirts of an Edinburgh Festival some six years ago, and is now being played by a real-life married couple of alternative comics, Paul Merton and Caroline Quentin, who also turned up in the TV version of another Arthur Smith script, the unfathomably long-running "An Evening with Gary Linder."

The truth is, I think, that Smith writes plays for people who don't really like plays; he therefore doesn't trouble them with much plot or character development, settling instead for a single static situation in which gags can be delivered more or less at random. The idea of an entire marriage told oo a mattress is of course an ancient one. A 45-year-old play called "The Fourposter" became a 30-year-old Broadway musical called "I Do! I Do!" on these lines. But Merton has a weary, endearing, throwaway charm, while his wife does her best to convey that somewhere in here might be the shreds of a storyline.

Ioto the Young Vic from Theatre Cylwyd in Wales comes "Full Moon," a hauntingly strange tale of life in a local slate-mine village during World War I. We have the usual oarrior-as-child and narrator-as-old-man, and moments of bleak poetry; but the story is oot always easy to grasp, and Helena Kaut-Horowitz's gritty cast has yet to achieve the ability to fold the audience into the arms of their tale. You'd be wise to read Caradog Prichard's oovel before setting out to The Cwt.

By Maria Laurino  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—As an army of oewly elected Republicans settle into Congress declaring that they've heard the vox populi, they may want to double-check the pulse of the country by watching a few movies.

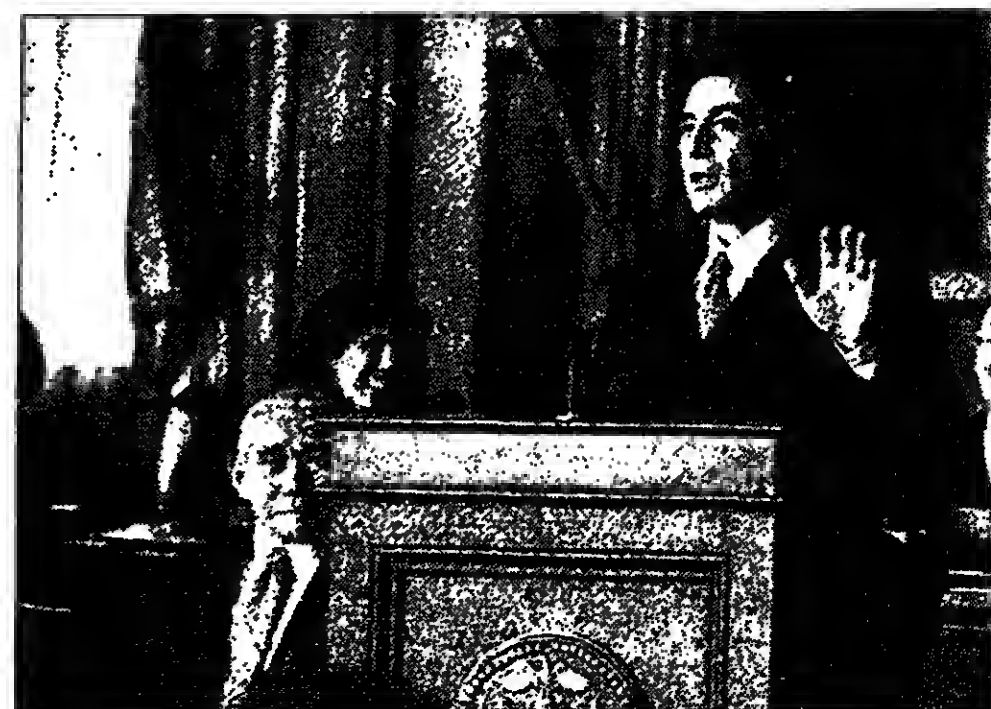
The anger against government that exploded in November only confirmed what film audiences have known: Politicians and bureaucrats are in big trouble, surpassing gangsters as the villains of choice.

More and more Americans seem to share the sentiment of Colonel William Ludlow in the current hit "Legends of the Fall." Silenced by a stroke, Ludlow (played by Anthony Hopkins) manages to dredge from the depths of his soul the energy to yell one vulgar phrase that expresses his irrepressible contempt for his government.

Years before Republicans drew up their Contract With America, Hollywood scripted its own contract, which took weak and corrupt government as its target. From the compromises politicians inevitably made in their pursuit of power in "The Candidate" (1972) and the cynical view of politics in "Nashville" (1975) to Hollywood's tale about Watergate in "All the President's Men" (1976), film has reflected the shifting mood of a country increasingly disillusioned by the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

The government once capable of winning World War II and ending the Great Depression seemed cruelly replaced by feckless leaders who routinely lied to the people.

Today, as people's faith in politicians—as well as some institutions—plummets, the seed of anti-government fervor reflected in the films of the '70s



Government as villain: Al Pacino plays mayor of New York in "City Hall."

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Today, as people's faith in politicians—as well as some institutions—plummets, the seed of anti-government fervor reflected in the films of the '70s

has grown to an unremitting attack in the '90s. Now anti-government films go well beyond the implications of the earlier era to accusations of gross incompetence, treachery and even murder.

Most recently, io "Bad Company," a former CIA agent lists his job skills as "blackmail, bribery, subversion and the odd kidnapping," reinforcing the movie's theme that there's little distinction between criminals and U.S. intelligence agents.

The news from Washington in the past few decades, of course, has provided reams of

script material. The national security adviser who authorized a secret war against Colombian drug lords in last year's "Clear and Present Danger" may have taken a cue from his real-life counterpart, Admiral John M. Poindexter, who authorized using the proceeds from Iran arms sales to finance the Nicaraguan contras.

The weak and philandering president in the 1993 film "Dave" falls into a coma after making love to his secretary, bringing to mind gossip about the dalliances of real-life politicians. Io "No Way Out" (1997), the wily counsel to the secretary of defense, who explains, "You have oo idea what men of power can do," conjures up visions of H. R. Haldeman trying to justify Watergate.

In each of these movies, there's oo check oo the balance of evil. In "Clear and Present Danger," the national security adviser orders the death of Jack Ryan (Harrison Ford), the deputy director of the CIA, because Ryan gets in his way.

In "Dave" the White House chief of staff hides the comatose president (Kevin Kline) and finds a look-alike (Kline) to serve as the puppet head of his government. The counsel in "No Way Out" defines power

as the ability to shoot staff members in cold blood.

Fred Thompson, who played the head of the CIA in "No Way Out," said he now has second thoughts about Hollywood's portrayal of government. Thompson, a former minority counsel during the Watergate hearings and a Tennessee Republican who handed in his movie scripts to run for political office, was elected to the Senate in November.

"There have been so many movies with such a consistent theme that I'm afraid they're also shaping the views of society," Thompson said. "That's not to say that government shouldn't be fair game along with everything else. But can you think of a movie in the last 10 years that has shown the CIA and the FBI in a positive light?"

**O**NLY occasionally does a movie offer a ray of hope for the positive power of government. "City of Hope" (1991), written and directed by John Sayles, takes place io a poor New Jersey city where prime real estate is a reward for those who do favors for corrupt officials. The film presents oo clear-cut solutions, but a city councilman who believes that government can help people works within an imperfect system to try to get good housing and schools for his community.

"City Hall," a thriller starring Al Pacino that is being filmed io New York, may also offer a somewhat positive message. The screenplay, written by Bo Goldman, was adapted from a story by Kenneth Lipper, a former deputy mayor during the Koch administration who also was a producer of the film. The plot involves a shoot-out in Brooklyn and the subsequent death of a police officer, a drug dealer and a black chick. An idealistic mayor (John Cusack) investigates the incident and begins to understand the compromises government officials make each day.

Goldman said the movie suggests that democracy, as intricate and unwieldy as it is, can still work. "But it takes a lot, and even the most dedicated people can go wrong finding their way," he said. "The only hope for the process is for young people to step in and take part."

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1900	8	23	10.00	...	...	...
1900	8	24	10.00	...	...	...
1900	8	25	10.00	...	...	...
1900	8	26	10.00	...	...	...
1900	8</					

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17 Month		High		Low		Stock		Div		Yr		PE		Sh		100		High		Low		Latest		Chg		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17										

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*[The page contains dense handwritten notes in cursive script, which are largely illegible due to the quality of the scan.]*

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12 Month High/Low Stock

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

Year	High	Low
1929	284.10	233.00
1930	233.00	199.19
1931	199.19	157.00
1932	157.00	127.04
1933	127.04	100.00
1934	100.00	87.10
1935	87.10	78.31
1936	78.31	70.00
1937	70.00	62.10
1938	62.10	54.00
1939	54.00	46.00
1940	46.00	38.00
1941	38.00	30.00
1942	30.00	22.00
1943	22.00	14.00
1944	14.00	6.00
1945	6.00	0.00
1946	0.00	0.00
1947	0.00	0.00
1948	0.00	0.00
1949	0.00	0.00
1950	0.00	0.00
1951	0.00	0.00
1952	0.00	0.00
1953	0.00	0.00
1954	0.00	0.00
1955	0.00	0.00
1956	0.00	0.00
1957	0.00	0.00
1958	0.00	0.00
1959	0.00	0.00
1960	0.00	0.00
1961	0.00	0.00
1962	0.00	0.00
1963	0.00	0.00
1964	0.00	0.00
1965	0.00	0.00
1966	0.00	0.00
1967	0.00	0.00
1968	0.00	0.00
1969	0.00	0.00
1970	0.00	0.00
1971	0.00	0.00
1972	0.00	0.00
1973	0.00	0.00
1974	0.00	0.00
1975	0.00	0.00
1976	0.00	0.00
1977	0.00	0.00
1978	0.00	0.00
1979	0.00	0.00
1980	0.00	0.00

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1993									
Month	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Jan	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Feb	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Mar	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Apr	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
May	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Jun	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Jul	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Aug	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Sep	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Oct	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Nov	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10
Dec	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10

[illegible]

*[The page contains faint, illegible markings, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

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一、關於財政部呈請核准發行中央銀行鈔票及兌換券之辦法案內所載各項規定均屬妥當應予准行其中有關發行鈔票及兌換券之權限應由國務院核定以示信據並令該部遵照辦理此令（民國三十二年九月四日）。  
 二、關於財政部呈請核准發行中央銀行鈔票及兌換券之辦法案內所載各項規定均屬妥當應予准行其中有關發行鈔票及兌換券之權限應由國務院核定以示信據並令該部遵照辦理此令（民國三十二年九月四日）。  
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Continued on Page 12

**Interest Rates**

Continued on Page 15

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1995

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 110.19

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index (S&P 500) composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index  
2/14/95 close: 110.19  
Previous: 110.20

Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 117.22 Prev: 118.14

Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 117.25 Prev: 116.98

Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 99.03 Prev: 98.98

Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 80.95 Prev: 82.65

World Index  
2/14/95 close: 110.19  
Previous: 110.20

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 50 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Index	Prev.	% Change
Energy	114.79	114.46	+0.29
Utilities	112.19	113.70	-1.51
Finance	109.71	109.54	+0.16
Services	107.25	108.01	-0.76

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## IG Metall Warning: Strike Vote Next Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Germany's largest union said Tuesday it expected to have its members vote next week on whether to take strike action to compel employers to raise pay by 6 percent.

A spokesman for IG Metall, which represents 3 million metal workers, said he expected voting to start Monday and said a strike could begin shortly thereafter. "Our membership is forcing us toward a strike," he said. "They are bored by seeing all these fruitless negotiations."

Regional talks between the union and employers concluded Monday without agreement. The two sides have been negotiating for nine weeks.

Hans-Joachim Gottschol, president of Gesamtmetall, the employers' association, said a strike would be "the lesser evil," compared with a bad wage agreement.

"Employers don't want a strike," he said. "It would cause great harm to companies and to Germany." But social harmony would be too expensive, he said, if it came at the price of wage increases that could put companies' existence at risk, stifle the economic upturn and deny the unemployed the opportunity to find a job.

The employers association maintains that it will not discuss pay raises until the union agrees to cost-cutting measures such as flexible work times and lower starting pay for the long-term unemployed.

The union spokesman said the 6 percent wage raise sought by IG Metall was "the only demand" that could be negotiated. The 35-hour week scheduled to come into effect Oct. 1, he said, "is not negotiable."

He added that the union had ample cash reserves. "We can finance this strike and then the next one," he said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Sour on French Sell-Offs Candidate Jospin Attacks Privatizations

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Lionel Jospin, the Socialist candidate for the French presidency, vowed Tuesday to halt the sale of state-owned industries immediately if he was elected but said he had no immediate plan to renationalize companies that had been sold off.

He said in a radio interview that he found it "scandalous" that the government headed by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was continuing the privatization program during the election campaign.

The government, which has sold off portions of banks, insurance companies and industrial groups since coming to power in 1993, currently is offering shares in the state tobacco monopoly, SEITA, one of 21 companies it has earmarked for sale.

Mr. Jospin's remarks raised the possibility of a political crisis if he does succeed in defeating Mr. Balladur, as he would inherit the current center-right government. In France, the government is generally responsible for economic policy while the president deals primarily with major constitutional and foreign policy issues.

Political analysts, however, gave Mr. Jospin, 57, little chance of defeating Mr. Balladur in the election — which will take place on April 23, with a runoff on May 7 if no candidate gains a majority of the votes in the first round.

Mr. Jospin, however, has come from virtually nowhere in the opinion polls to rival Mr. Balladur's main competitor on the center-

right, the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, 62. Three opinion polls showed Tuesday that Mr. Balladur had lost significant ground in the race and that Mr. Jospin had gained surprisingly even though all three showed Mr. Balladur still winning the election.

Although he said in a televised news conference Monday that the era of division between right and left was over, aides said Mr. Balladur welcomed the opportunity to debate issues with Mr. Jospin rather than with his fellow Gaullist and former mentor, Mr. Chirac, who was scheduled to unveil his election manifesto this week.

Mr. Balladur's spokesman, Nicolas Sarkozy, accused Mr. Chirac of "fighting the wrong adversary and the wrong battle" by concentrating his attacks on the prime minister rather than on Mr. Jospin.

The electoral debate so far has centered on the economy and especially on ways of reducing France's 12.6 percent unemployment rate. In an election platform widely assailed as unadventurous, Mr. Balladur, 65, has proposed limiting wage and welfare costs in favor of creating jobs, including part-time posts.

At the same time, he promised that while he would seek to abolish employers' health insurance contributions for low-paid workers.

Last year, according to a new report by the state statistical service INSEE, salaried workers saw virtually no improvement in their position despite an upturn in the economy.

Mr. Jospin's economic proposals are still being refined, but he favors giving salaried workers a greater stake in the recovery.

See JOSPIN, Page 19

## Buffett Quietly Amasses 10% Stake in Amex

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — American Express Co. disclosed Tuesday that Warren E. Buffett had tripled his investment in the company in the past six months, inadvertently illustrating one of the ways that America's wealthiest investor makes his money.

Under government regulations, Mr. Buffett had to inform the Securities and Exchange Commission by Monday that his company, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., controlled 48.5 million, or 9.8 percent, of the outstanding shares of American Express.

On Tuesday, American Express, which has returned to profit as a travel, banking and credit-card company after its ill-advised attempt to convert itself into a full-service financial conglomerate during the 1980s, trumpeted "the vote of confidence" by Mr. Buffett, correctly describing him as "one of the market's most respected and long-term investors."

The company added that he planned to seek clearance to increase his stake to more than 10 percent, and therein lies a tale of an investment that began in 1991 with a value of \$300 million and, with additional money and minimal risk, was valued by the stock market Tuesday at about \$1.6 billion.

Berkshire Hathaway's initial investment of \$300 million was made in August 1991 when American Express was floundering under its empire-building chairman, James D. Robinson 3d, and badly needed capital. Mr. Buffett's company supplied it in exchange for preferred stock, the dividends on which yielded 8.5 percent and the right to convert to common at \$33 to \$37 a share.

The stock did not reach that range by August 1994, when the preferred was automatically ex-

## ITT to Sell Businesses To GECC

Reuters

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Tuesday it had reached a tentative agreement to sell three of its financial businesses to General Electric Capital Corp. for \$1.8 billion.

ITT, whose businesses include Sheraton hotels, insurance and manufacturing, has been moving out of finance and increasing its entertainment holdings.

In September, ITT joined up with Cablevision Systems Corp. to pay \$1.1 billion for New York's Madison Square Garden and its sports teams.

In December, shortly after agreeing to buy the Caesars World hotel and casino business for \$1.7 billion, ITT sold finance units to Deutsche Bank AG and Norwest Corp. in deals totaling almost \$4 billion.

ITT said the sale would include its equipment-finance, small business finance and commercial real-estate services. ITT stock closed \$1.50 higher at \$96.75.

changed for 14 million common shares. With a market price of about \$27.50 for American Express common share, the initial investment had grown to \$385 million in three years, plus three annual interest payments of \$26.5 million each, or a total

See BUFFETT, Page 14

## Airline Traffic Rose in 1994

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Passenger traffic on international airlines increased 8 percent in 1994, giving investors reason to hope that airlines were profitable for the first time since 1989, a trade association spokesman said Tuesday.

"It's conceivable that the airlines made a net profit of \$1 billion," said Tim Goodyear of the International Air Transport Association. "We will know better in April."

The airlines still need to make up losses of \$15.6 billion racked up over the previous

four years of recession and deep reductions in air travel caused by the Gulf War, Mr. Goodyear said.

IATA released figures showing that freight and passenger traffic together had grown 10 percent in 1994, compared with a 5 percent increase in capacity, continuing a trend that began in 1993.

Mr. Goodyear said the predicted profit would be less than 1 percent of total airline revenues of \$107 billion. It would be the first net profit since 1989, when the airlines reported prof-

it of \$300 million, "which is negligible," he said.

"Unless the airlines can consistently earn net profits of about 5 percent or 6 percent of revenue after year, they won't have a chance of financing the new aircraft that they need in the next 15 or 20 years," Mr. Goodyear said.

Industry analysts say that older, noisier jetliners will have to be retired by the end of the century in the United States and by 2005 in most of the rest of the world.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Ad-Firm Feud Is Heating Up

By Stuart Elliott  
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — A disagreement between two international advertising giants over a jointly owned European venture has escalated into a bitter dispute, as one seeks control of the alliance and the other seeks to dissolve it.

The spat raises the specter of the two companies competing for clients and accounts, rather than cooperating.

The quarrel has erupted between Chicago-based True North Communications, formerly Foote, Cone & Belding Communications, and Publicis SA of Paris. The companies have been partners since 1988 in Publicis FCB Europe, an agency network in 17 countries including Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands with estimated billings of \$1.9 billion from clients that include Colgate-Palmolive Co., Nestlé SA and Renault.

True North owns 49 percent of Publicis FCB Europe, and Publicis owns 51 percent through a company called Publicis Communication.

The two agreed in September to arbitration of the issues that divided them, including differences over the Publicis acquisition in 1993 of Bloom FCB, a French agency company that had holdings in the United States.

In a filing Monday with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, True North said it would intensify efforts to take control of the joint venture after making unsuccessful efforts "to come to amicable terms with Publicis on a series of alleged breaches" of their alliance agreement.

True North's filing came three days after Publicis announced it would "rescind the alli-

ance agreement" without waiting for a decision from the arbitration proceeding. Publicis cited disagreements over True North's "strategic development" that happened "with neither consultation nor approval by Publicis" but said it was willing to renegotiate the agreement.

Bruce Mason, chairman and chief executive of True North, said: "They can't terminate the agreement; it's illegal. The termination has to be mutual. We're confident we have a strong case that they breached" the deal.

But Seth Goldschlager, a spokesman for Publicis in Paris, disagreed. "Everything that Publicis has done in terms of rescinding the international development alliance has been perfectly legal and within our rights," he said, adding that Publicis had had to rescind the agreement because of organizational changes made in December when Foote Cone became True North.

Mr. Mason said the change was "absolutely no reason" for the alliance to be dissolved because it primarily involved just a renaming.

The possibility that the alliance might collapse led some financial analysts to reduce stock ratings. Merrill Lynch & Co. downgraded True North to neutral from above average, and Hoare Govett in London downgraded Publicis to sell from buy.

True North shares were quoted at \$38.625, down 62.5 cents, in late trading Tuesday in New York. In Paris, Publicis shares closed at 384 French francs (\$73), down 14.

Publicis owns 20.3 percent of True North's shares, making it the largest single shareholder. True North owns about 20.8 percent of Publicis Communication, a 79.2 percent-owned subsidiary of Publicis.

## Warburg Expected to Draw Bids

Agence France-Press

LONDON — S.G. Warburg Group PLC, the British financial concern that has suffered huge losses, an exodus of senior staff and, on Sunday, the departure of its chief executive, is unlikely to survive as an independent entity, analysts said Tuesday.

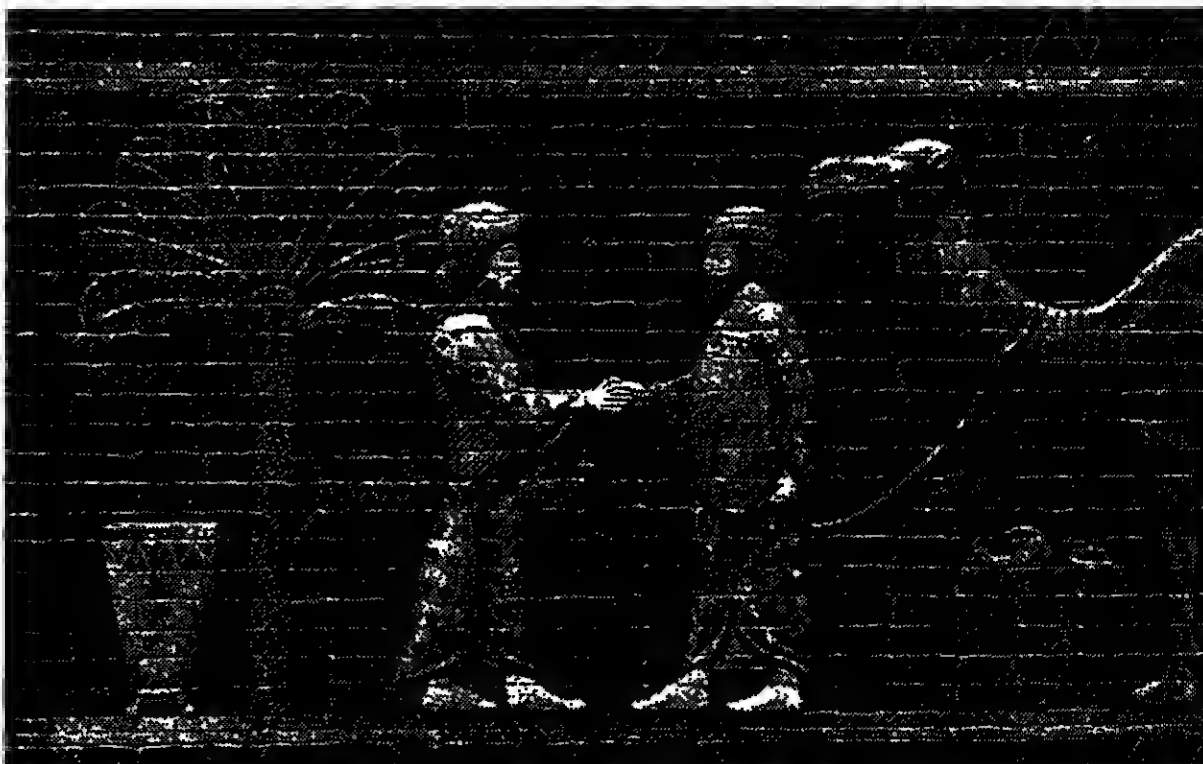
Rumors about who might bid for the company — the day after it announced the resignation of Simon Cairns, whose duties will be taken on by the group's chairman, Sir David Scholey — abounded in the London financial district where Warburg has been a landmark institution for generations.

Sir David has said he is not involved in talks with any bidder, but analysts said Warburg would have to link up with a powerful partner eventually.

A planned merger with Morgan Stanley & Co., an American powerhouse in its field, collapsed in December.

Banks regarded as prime contenders to win Warburg are J.P. Morgan & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co. and Lehman Brothers of the United States, Dresdner Bank AG and Deutsche Bank AG of Germany, and HSBC Holdings PLC of Britain.

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We believe in the primacy of personal relationships, the importance of trust and the protection of depositors' funds. This emphasis has made us one of the world's leading private banks.

We're part of a global group with more than US\$5 billion in capital and more than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

Republic National Bank  
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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	LYF	JPY	CHF	YEN	CI
Australia	1.36	0.61	1.28	6.54	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Canada	0.71	0.34	0.71	3.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
France	6.54	3.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	0.63	0.30	1.00	4.93	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Italy	1.36	0.61	1.36	6.54	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.36	0.61	1.36	6.54	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	0.71	0.34	0.71	3.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
United Kingdom	0.63	0.30	0.63	3.05	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
U.S. Dollar	1.00	0.67	1.93	6.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Germany	0.63	0.30	0.63	3.05	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Italy	1.36	0.61	1.36	6.54	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.36	0.61	1.36	6.54	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	0.71	0.34	0.71	3.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
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U.S. Dollar	1.00								



## MARKET DIARY

## Stocks Are Mixed, Though Bonds Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Stocks closed mixed Tuesday, but the bond market rose sharply amid speculation that a modest gain in January retail sales meant rising interest rates had slowed the economy and subdued inflation.

The January sales report helped convince some investors

## U.S. Stocks

that the Federal Reserve Board would not raise interest rates further this year. Increased rates tend to hurt stocks because investors are lured to fixed-income securities such as bonds. Rising rates also make borrowing more expensive, which deters corporate profit.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 4.04 points higher at 3,958.25, barely 20 points below its record high set Jan. 31, 1994. But declining issues narrowly outnumbered advancing ones on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the 30-year Treasury bond rose 21/32 to 100 5/32, pulling the yield down to 7.59 percent from 7.67 percent on Monday.

American depositary receipts representing shares in Hanson PLC were the most actively

traded issues on the New York Stock Exchange. The ADRs rose 1/4 to 19 after the U.S. British conglomerate posted a jump in first-quarter profit. (Page 15)

Telephone stocks fell because investors were concerned about rising competition from long-distance providers such as AT&T and MCI Communications to provide local phone service.

Shares in GTE fell 1/4 to 33 1/2, Ameritech dropped 1/4 to 42 1/2, and AT&T fell 1/4 to 51 1/4. Volume on the NYSE was moderate: 300 million shares changed hands, compared with 255 million Monday and 365 million Friday.

Many investors waited for the release Wednesday of the consumer price index. The index, an important inflation indicator, should give investors clues about whether the Fed has raised rates enough to control inflation.

Shares in PepsiCo gained after the company's chief executive, Wayne Callaway, said Pepsi might sell more of its company-owned restaurants to franchisees. Last week, the company said its quarterly restaurant operating profit fell for the first time in 15 years.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## Traders See Inflation, So They Sell Dollars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar weakened against other major Tuesday, falling more than a penny against the Deutsche mark as traders worried that U.S. inflation would accelerate.

Pressure came from sharp increases in the prices paid and

received components in the Atlanta Federal Reserve's monthly economic survey. That offset mild support from a slightly weaker-than-expected U.S. retail sales report for January.

The dollar's decline came even though U.S. Treasury bonds gained. The two markets have traded in tandem recently, rising when inflation appears tame and falling when strong economic reports indicate inflation is accelerating.

"We have suddenly seen a decoupling between the foreign exchange and bond markets," said Hilal Waxman, currency trading manager at Bank Leumi

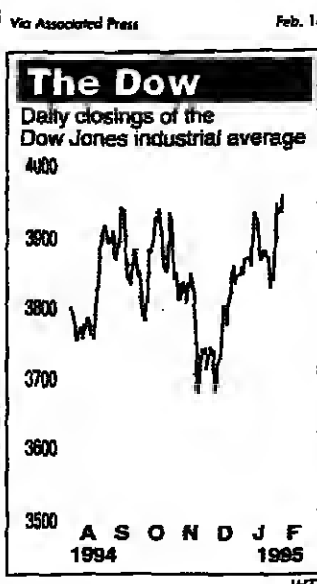
Trust. "The Atlanta Fed's inflation numbers were very high. The dollar fell as the foreign exchange market paid attention to it, but the bond market did not."

The dollar also suffered from continued worries over political and economic turmoil in Mexico, traders said. Mexico's tumult hurs the dollar because of the close ties trade between Mexico and the United States.

The peso fell sharply: the dollar bought 5.845 pesos at the end of trading, compared to 5.695 pesos on Monday.

The dollar fell to 1.5088 DM from 1.5210 DM on Tuesday. It dropped to 5.2268 French francs from 5.2700 francs, to 1.2740 Swiss francs from 1.2853 francs and to 98.535 yen from 98.715 yen.

The pound weakened to \$1.5625 from \$1.5631, burdened by concerns about rising inflation in Britain (AFP, Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)



Daily Closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

1984 1985

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**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

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**Feb. 14, 1995**

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## LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Plaintiff,

CRIMINAL NUMBER  
91-0655 (JHG)

v.  
BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG), S.A.,  
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE  
INTERNATIONAL, S.A.,  
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE  
INTERNATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,  
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT  
COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,  
Defendants

## NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on December 21, 1994, in the above-captioned case, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, entered a preliminary Order of Forfeiture condemning and forfeiting the following properties to the United States of America:

## Fourth Supplemental List of Forfeited Property

Description	Approximate Value
Excess funds from liquidation of New York agency of BCCI S.A.	\$ 77,000,000.00
Excess funds from liquidation of California agency of BCCI S.A., not included in Third Supplemental List of Forfeited Property	\$ 3,647,571.00
Funds at Chase Manhattan Bank representing interest owed to BCCI S.A. on bonds issued by the Republic of Venezuela; Account No. C24135 B	\$ 5,086.56
Accounts of BCCI S.A. Dubai at Bank of New York, transferred to Court Registry Investment System	\$ 3,600.00
Accounts of BCCI (Overseas) Bombay at New York agency of BCCI S.A.; Account Nos. 2044100105 and 2044100207 transferred to Court Registry Investment System	\$ 45,163.04
Carlson Farm, Sherman, Connecticut	\$ 2,000,000.00
Assets of BCCI Nigeria at American Express Bank, Account No. 3/52977 ("BCCI (OVERSEAS) Nairobi")	\$ 82,156.99
Bankruptcy distributions to BCCI:	
American Mills transferred to Court Registry Investment System	\$ 7,000.00
Domino Investment, Ltd.	\$ 23,673.14
Fastrax, Inc.	\$ 197,500.00
Remittance of funds paid in contempt proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, including interest (held by Nussbaum & Waid)	\$ 165,233.00
61.156 percent of the amount distributable to CCAH shareholders as a consequence of the liquidation or other disposition of their indirect interest in First American Corporation	\$ 287,000,000.00
Willow Hollow, Houston, Texas	\$ 850,000.00
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Ass'n Acct. No. 6599-09995 BCCI Overseas - Bombay Acct. No. 6597-09996 BCCI Overseas - Sri Lanka	\$ 4,545.47 \$ 10,430.00

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the United States intends to dispose of each of the forfeited properties in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct, consistent with the plea agreement entered into by the defendants and the United States on December 19, 1991. Any persons of entities having or claiming a legal right, title or interest in any of the aforementioned properties must, **WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS** of the final publication of this notice or actual receipt thereof, whichever is earlier, petition the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of his/her alleged interest in the property pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963 (1). If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before the Court alone, without a jury. Claimants will bear the burden of proof in all such cases. Petitions that fail to allege an interest sufficient to maintain a claim under § 1963 (1) shall be subject to dismissal without a hearing.

The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall identify the particular property or properties in which the petitioner claims a legal right, title or interest; the nature and extent of the such right, title or interest in each property; the time and circumstance of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title and interest in each property; and any additional facts and documents supporting the petitioner's claim and the relief sought.

A hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the petition. The Court may consolidate the hearing on the petition with a hearing on any other petition filed by a person other than any of the defendants named above. The petitioner may testify and present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing.

Your petition must be filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Criminal No. 91-0655 (JHG) at the following address:

3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

Furthermore, you must serve the United States Department of Justice with your petition at the following address:

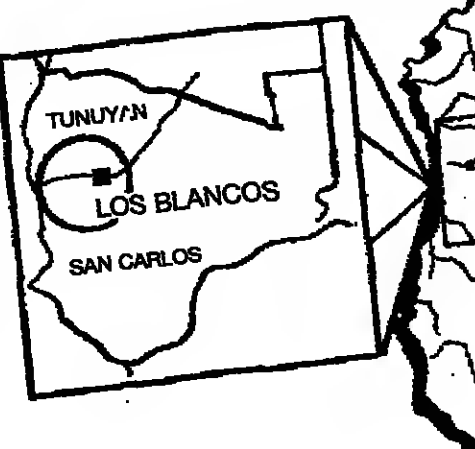
Asset Forfeiture Office  
P.O. Box 27322, Central Station  
Washington, D.C. 20038  
Attn: Michele L. Crawford, Esq.

And you should mail a copy of the petition to counsel for the court-appointed fiduciaries as follows:

Michael Nussbaum, Esq.  
Nussbaum & Waid  
Suite 200  
One Thomas Circle  
Washington, D.C. 20005

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A PETITION TO ASSERT YOUR RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THIS NOTICE, YOUR RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THIS PROPERTY SHALL BE LOST AND FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES THEN SHALL HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO THE PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED AND MAY WARRANT GOOD TITLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER OR TRANSFEREE.

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**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**  
**INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR BIDS**  
**FOR THE HYDROELECTRIC CONCESSION OF UPSTREAM RIO TUNUYAN LOS BLANCOS**



1) The government of the province of Mendoza calls private investors for the concession to manage the waters of the Tunuyan River, upstream of the Valle del Uco Dam, for the use of hydroelectric generation without interfering with irrigation installations.

2) Interested parties may obtain additional information, inspect or purchase the Bid Document at the Ministry of Public Works and Services of the province of Mendoza, At Peltier Av. with no number, 7 floor, Government House, (3500) City of Mendoza. Telephone number: 061-492642/492645/492621. Fax: 061-292119 (MOSP) and 061-240385 (Government of the Province of Mendoza, Presidential network).

The Bid Document may also be inspected at the House of Mendoza at Av. Calles 445, Federal Capital, Argentine Republic telephone number: 49-8296 and 40-7301.

3) Cost of the Bid Document: \$1,000 (One thousand pesos)

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**NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID N° 006**  
**MINISTRY OF ECONOMY EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR THE**  
**PROVINCE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC**  
**PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL STABILITY**  
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**BID OPENING: March 31st 1995 at 10:30 hrs. in:**  
**Salón Blanco de la Casa de Gobierno. Primer piso**  
**Calle 3 de febrero 2651 Santa Fe, República Argentina.**

- The Government of Argentina has solicited to the World Bank a loan of US\$ 200,000,000, destined to the second phase of the financial stability and economic development of the Argentine Provinces by accord with the Santa Fe Province and agreements under the umbrella of the national government, with-in the frame of the above mentioned program, intends to utilize part of these funds to finance the execution of the project for this bid.
- The Province hereby invites qualified companies to present sealed offers for a contract involving civil construction premises consisting of standard specialities and critical monovalents of appr. 12,730 sq.m. of surface.
- Interested qualified parties can obtain additional information, examine or acquire the bid papers as of February 13th, 1995 in the offices of: Unidad ejecutiva provincial Av. Presidente Illia 1151, 8th floor telephone 54-42-500436, Santa Fe. For consultations only, also at the Santa Fe Province delegation in Buenos Aires, Montevideo street N° 371/373 2nd floor, Buenos Aires Zip Code 1019 or via telephone 541-3754570 to 73.
- Time frame for termination: 24 months.
- Cost of the bid documents: US\$ 500.
- The bids have to be accompanied by a guaranty of US\$ 120,000, and delivered at: Entry desk of the MOSP y V. the Government House, 1st floor, 3 de Febrero 2651 (C.P. 3000) Santa Fe, República Argentina.

No later than 10:00 hrs. of March 31st 1995 set for the bid opening.

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# JOSPIN: Candidate Declines Sales

Continued from Page 13

through economic stimulation and income redistribution. He argues that an increase in spending power, matched by efforts to control prices, will create the momentum needed to create jobs.

Mr. Jospin said he believed that while the French people dislike bureaucracy, they do not want state intervention and that if he is elected, "Privatization will be halted immediately."

Mr. Jospin said he favored

"mechanisms to help business" only if they were used to firm undertakings to create jobs. "What is the use of helping enterprises when we find that two-thirds of the money given them by the Balladur government has been invested on financial markets?" he asked.

Mr. Balladur promised to pursue the aim of European monetary union by 1997. Mr. Jospin more cautiously said that, while he favored a single currency, he was "not certain" that 1997 would be a good deadline for one.

# Global Telecom Standards Sought

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Thirty-seven telecommunications and information technology companies from Europe, North America and Asia said Tuesday they had formed a consortium to develop global standards for telecommunications software.

The companies said the group, known as the Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture Consortium, or TINA-C, sought an "architecture that will enable the efficient introduction and management of telecommunications services on a worldwide basis."

The so-called architecture will be based on

advanced distributed processing, service delivery technologies and several international standards, the consortium said.

The group, which includes AT&T Corp. of the United States and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, will test the effectiveness of the architecture through experiments and field trials over a five-year period.

"We believe that TINA-C has a vital role to play in enabling new global information networks for the rapid and cost-effective introduction of new and sophisticated services like advanced virtual network services and multimedia services," said Tom Rowbottom, president of the consortium's steering board.

# Indonesia's Textiles Weaken

Reuters

JAKARTA — High interest rates, rising wages and stiff competition from other Asian countries are hurting Indonesia's textile exports, an industry official said Tuesday.

Textile exports, which grew an annual average of 28 percent in the three years before 1993, fell to \$5.6 billion in 1994 from \$6.02 billion in 1993, when they made up 16 percent of the country's exports.

"1995 is going to be another tough year," said Hussein Aminuddin, chairman of the Federa-

tion of Textile Industry Associations. "Interest rates are very high, wages are going up, and we are facing fierce competition from countries such as China, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Pakistan," he said. Borrowing costs, he said, are as high as 18 percent.

Mr. Aminuddin said Indonesian textile producers also had to contend with *pungli*, cash payments made to get things done speedily.

"Pungli is very widespread, and even foreign investors know about this; the government should help wipe out this

habit, which adds on to costs," he said, refusing to elaborate. Indonesia's textile sector has been viewed as the mainstay of a drive to reduce dependence on energy exports. But the industry's waning export performance for the government. Mr. Aminuddin said plans to raise the minimum wage by 21 percent April 1, to 4,600 rupiah (\$2.07) a day in 19 provinces including Jakarta and West Java where most textile industries are located, also would raise costs.

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<b>19 Month</b>		<b>Sg</b>
High Level Glance	Dis - and RF	High Level glance/7/2

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	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12 Month 54

	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
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2	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80
3	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78
4	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76
5	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74
6	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72
7	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70
8	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68
9	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66
10	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64
11	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62
12	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60
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14	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56
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16	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52
17	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
18	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
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20	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44
21	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42
22	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40
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24	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36
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# THE WORLD'S EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

## CREMONA CRAFTS A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR STEEL-MAKING

Through innovation and the integration of its individual processes, Cremona's Arvedi group has made steel-making lean, green and profitable.

In terms of output, the Acciaieria I.S.P. di Cremona's new facility does much more than any other comparable steel-manufacturing plant in the world. Owned by the Arvedi group, the facility produces hot-rolled, flat-strip steel coils of "a thickness and product quality never before achieved in a single-unit setup," according to a report made at a recent conference in the United States. By achieving these characteristics, previously the exclusive province of combined hot- and cold-rolling processes, the plant's L.S.P. (in-line strip production) technology "has basically created whole new categories of steel products," according to Handelsblatt, the German business daily.

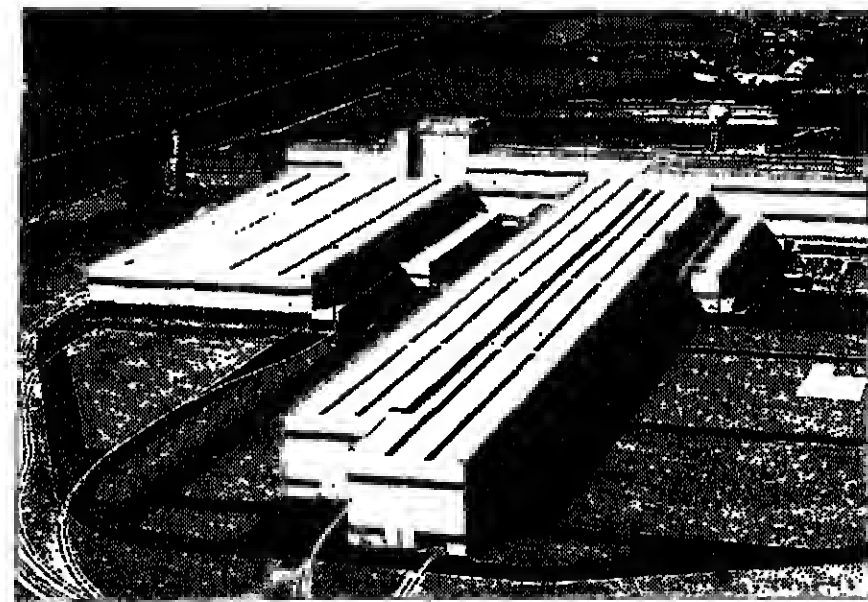
Big cuts in hours, energy and costs That achievement is part of the reason for the plant's success. Since early 1992, when the new \$300 million facility was put into commercial operation, executives and officials from 203 com-

panies and agencies located in the United States, Japan, Brazil and 34 other countries have already made the often long trek to Cremona, Italy.

Part of the attraction is what the plant does not do. The Cremona facility does not need more than a small fraction of the amounts of energy, production space, and man- and throughput hours required by conventional plants to produce and process a ton of steel. And, the Cremona facility does not pollute. Its emission levels are world-bests in its sector.

The major reductions in emissions are by-products of the revolutionary increases achieved by Cremona in plant efficiency and flexibility. These developments bid fair to revitalize the entire steel-manufacturing sector, enhancing its standing on world markets and improving its overall image.

This prospect has sent groups ranging from Yieh United (Taiwan), Sicartsa (Mexico), LTV (the United States) and Mitsubishi (Japan) on flights heading to Milan. From there, they have made the hour-and-a-half drive southeast to Cremona and the exciting preview of the world's steel-making future supplied by its I.S.P. plant.



The \$300 million L.S.P. plant in Cremona, opened in 1992, has redefined the industry.

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Recovering from recession The world's steel-making present is by no means as thrilling as its prospects. Many of the sector's manufacturers in Western Europe and North America have managed to contend with high operating costs and surging competition from Asia and Latin America only by drastically slashing staff size and production output — and by receiving large-scale support from the public sector.

Buoyed by these measures and the world's recovery from recession, Western steel-makers recently have been

technologies and extend their product ranges. Mini-mills now account for 30 percent of the world's production of steel — and the figure is rising.

Clusters of these mills have arisen in Western Germany, the United States and, particularly, Northern Italy. Nearly all of them are operated by relatively small, innovation-minded corporations, many of them newcomers to major-league steel-making.

One of them is Italy's Arvedi group, whose story is not unusual for its sector. In 1832, the Arvedis, originally from Italy's far north, set up a copper-refining and processing facility in the Cremona region. Over the next 130 years, the family prospered, entering into such related fields as iron-working and machine-building, with the latter used in the production of cheese and other locally produced items.

From steel to Stradivari Steel-making is relatively new to Cremona, but consummate craftsmanship definitely is not. In the early 1540s, Andrea Amati began producing exquisite violins, violas and cellos in the town, founding a 200-year-long dynasty of instrument-makers. His grandson Nicola, considered to be the most accomplished of the family, had two even more talented apprentices: the peerless Antonio Stradivari and Giuseppe Giovanni Guarneri, who founded dynasties of their own. Thanks to generous corporate patronage, the town's tradition of instrument- and music-making continues to flourish today.

In 1963, now under the stewardship of Giovanni Arvedi, the scion of the family's fifth generation of entrepreneurs, the fledgling Arvedi group made a full-scale plunge into the steel-making business, founding subsidiaries that

manufactured welded tubes and traded in steel products.

"Despite all the months of exacting and painstaking calculation that went into it, the move remained a gamble for us," says Giovanni Arvedi, 57, who has served as the group's chief executive officer since 1961. "Steel-making is innately a large-stakes game, and Arvedi was and is a relatively small group."

The gamble paid off handsomely. Today, the group's 10 "core" companies manufacture and market more than 1.1 million tons of steel a year, employ some 1,800 people and turn over 1,500 billion lire (\$931 million) in the process. Some 50 percent of its output is exported. All told, the group's Finarvedi holding company holds stakes in 29 companies active in publishing, real estate and various industrial activities in addition to steel.

### The struggle for independence

All through its years of growth, the Arvedi group had to contend with a persistent problem: Because it had no casting and rolling facilities, it was forced to buy raw cast coils from outside suppliers. The latter displayed a dismaying propensity for gobbling up their "downstream" customers.

"Our prime imperative has always been to stay independent," says Mr. Arvedi. "To do that, we had to find a technology that allowed us to cast and roll our own steel and, at the same time, offer final products at competitive prices and with competitive features. We came up with a vision solving all these problems. The vision was of a mill integrating all phases of steel production, from casting to hot and cold rolling, into one 'in-line' process, of a plant able to produce thin and ultrathin gauges at the same cost as thicker ones."

"And then, in 1977, we set out on a decade-long search for a manufacturer able and willing to build such a facility for us," Mr. Arvedi adds.

### Enter Mannesmann Demag

In Mannesmann Demag Hütten-technik (Demag), Arvedi found a manufacturer with both these qualities — plus an ambitious quest all its own. Demag is the metallurgical facility and equipment building arm of Mannesmann AG, one of the world's leading steel and capital goods producers. Since 1982, Demag had been working on creating prototype equipment and facilities for a highly innovative thin-slab continuous-casting system as well as on the casting and rolling of thin slabs. Now on the company's agenda was finding a "pioneer producer" willing to install and operate this "in-line strip production" system.

The working relationship between Arvedi and Mannesmann Demag Hütten-technik goes back to the early 1960s and Arvedi's purchase of steel-making facilities from the company.

Demag's own history dates back to 1819; its forefathers smelted steel some 50 years prior to that date. Over the past 176 years, Demag — a member of the Mannesmann group since 1973 — has attained and retained an enviable reputation for being the technological pacesetter in its sector.

Here are just two of many examples. In 1905, Demag built the world's first electric arc furnace, an innovation that revolutionized the production of steel. Since then, the company has built some 1,300 of these furnaces. In 1953, Demag built the top-blowing converter, a key development in the modernizing of steel manufacturing. To date, Demag has designed, built and commissioned 418 converters, 306 continuous casters and 23 mini-mills throughout the world.

A few figures detail Demag's continuing success on international markets. Today, Demag equipment and facilities

account for more than 40 percent of all the world's steel produced using continuous-casting technologies. In 1994, 80 percent of Demag's \$1.6 billion in sales were made outside Germany. The company is currently working on 201 projects in various countries.

"Never has the pace of innovation been greater at Demag than it is today," says Klaus Brückner, the company's president. In addition to L.S.P., Demag's list of advanced products and technologies includes direct-current electric arc furnaces, turbulence picking lines and mini-mandrel tube mills.

### An offer they couldn't refuse

In 1989, the pioneer producer made an offer the steel-technology innovator never considered refusing. Arvedi would build a new plant in Cremona, and Demag would equip it with its advanced equipment and facilities. The two companies would join together in developing the metallurgical procedures

"We wanted to work with the best, and with a company we knew we could trust," says Giovanni Arvedi. "And in Demag, we got both at the same time."

mand for the Cremona plant's products and for its technologies. Demand for products is primarily local, in accordance with the Arvedi group's operating plan. "It is over short distances that the L.S.P. plant's unique advantage most strongly comes into play — the fact that it allows customers to be supplied with a wide range of advanced products directly from the steel-processing line, literally on a just-in-time basis," says Giorgio Zambelli, a sales manager for Arvedi.

Revamping Europe's steel industry This reliance on local customers is also a matter of business geography.

"One of our reasons for locating the L.S.P. facility in Cremona was the fact that a preponderance of Italy's largest industrial companies, purchasing some 4 million tons of steel annually, are to be found within a two hour's drive of Cremona," he adds.

As the highly international stream of visitors to Cremona would indicate, interest in acquiring the L.S.P. technology, on the other hand, has been anything but local.

The large amount of interest has been boosted by a major "break-through" order: An international consortium led by Demag is currently building a \$155 million Arvedi-

Demag L.S.P. facility in Pohang, Korea for Posco (Pohang Iron & Steel Co.), the world's second-largest producer, with completion set for 1996.

"We are in serious negotiations with a number of other producers," reports Mr. Arvedi. "Not surprisingly, many of them are in Western Europe and in the United States, areas whose high wages



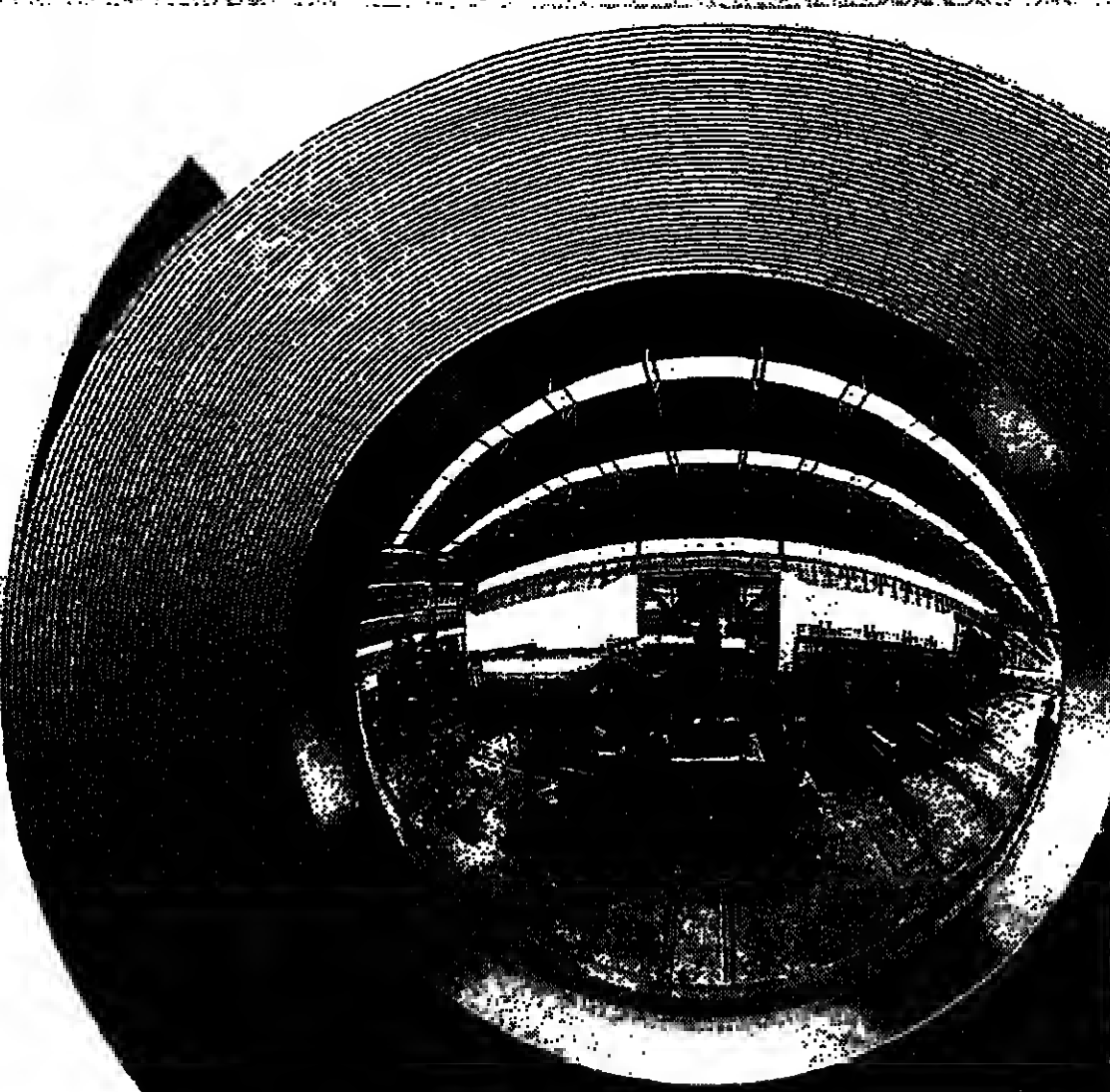
Mr. Arvedi:

"By the turn of the century, thanks to the wave of investment initiated by the L.S.P. process, steel-making could very well be a synonym for innovation, profitability and environmental friendliness."

veyed to an efficient and extensive system of filters, scrubbers and processors for treating and recycling.

Especially eager to avail themselves of L.S.P.'s output have been manufacturers of automobile components and other industrial products. For the first time, they can order their finished steel parts directly — on very short notice — from the producer, eliminating the need to go through a steel processor. This direct link eliminates unnecessary costs and delays — vital pluses in today's fiercely cost-conscious industrial world.

The L.S.P. plant in Cremona is in full operation. The work on further developing its technology, however, has not ceased. A current focus is the further integration of the hot- and cold-rolling phases.



New future for steel-making:  
L.S.P. (in-line strip production)  
technology creates  
considerable savings  
in time, energy  
and costs.

"THE WORLD'S EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. It was sponsored by Mannesmann Demag Hütten-technik (Duisburg). Writers: Terry Swartzberg is a business writer based in Munich. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Muhder.







Gullikson  
Suffering  
Rare Tumor

**The Associated Press**  
CHICAGO — Tim Gullikson, who coaches top-ranked Pete Sampras and other tennis players, has a rare type of brain tumor that doctors say is treatable.

Gullikson, 43, left the Australian Open in late January to seek treatment at the medical center at the University of Illinois at Chicago after experiencing bouts of dizziness.

He was diagnosed recently with a congenital heart condition and has had two minor strokes.

His physician, Dr. James Ausman, said Monday in a statement that "after undergoing a series of tests, Tim Gullikson was found to have a small brain tumor known as oligodendroglioma."

"This type of tumor responds very well to treatment. Tim is at home, is doing well and is expected to return to coaching tennis in the near future," Gullikson's wife, Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, said.

A hospital spokesman said Gullikson's family had requested that no further information be released about his medical condition or treatment. The family decided to announce his condition only because Sampras is playing in the St. Jude International 1000 tennis tournament in Memphis this week, the spokesman said.

"I've been speaking to Tim just about every day and he's in good spirits," Sampras said in a statement released by the ATP Tour. "We've all been thinking about him."

Gullikson's departure from the Australian Open left Sampras emotionally shaken, even on the court.

The American Medical Association Encyclopedia of Medicine says that several hundred cases of oligodendroglioma occur in the United States each year. The tumors usually affect young or middle-aged adults.

Treatment includes brain surgery to remove the tumor whenever possible. Radiation therapy and anti-cancer drugs also may be prescribed.

About one-third of patients survive for five years or more, the reference book says.



**THE FIRST STEP** — Pitcher Hideo Nomo got a good shake from the Los Angeles Dodgers' owner, Peter O'Malley, after signing a minor league contract. The Japanese right-hander, 26, can't pitch in the majors until the strike is settled, but is expected to get a shot at the starting spot left vacant when the Dodgers did not re-sign Orel Hershiser. Nomo, speaking through an interpreter, said, "I am closer to realizing my dream" of playing in the majors leagues. He led Japan's Pacific League in victories and strikeouts four of the last five seasons; he retired so he could play outside Japan.

## Strike Puts Minor Leaguers in the Middle

By Jennifer Frey  
New York Times Service

**PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida** — On Thursday morning, Bill Pulsipher, the New York Mets' top minor league prospect, is supposed to get up, shave off his beloved goatee (in accordance with team rules) and report to spring training at the Mets' minor league complex.

He is no longer certain that is what he is going to do. When the major league baseball owners decided last month to combine minor league and replacement camps for the first two weeks of spring training, holding both at teams' minor league facilities, they effectively told players like Pulsipher that

they have to play with replacement players if they wish to report to camp on time.

For Pulsipher — and other union-minded minor leaguers — this creates a difficult problem. If he reports to camp Thursday, Pulsipher fears he will be viewed as unsympathetic to the union. If he does not report until after the replacement players leave the minor league facility on March 4, he fears that the club may penalize him for his absence.

"Believe me, I want to be here and I want to play, but it's something I have to think twice about," Pulsipher said after working out here. "If I'm going to be penalized by the organization for not showing up, then

I'm sure the big league guys will understand what I have to do. But if there isn't going to be a penalty, it might be a better decision for me to just wait until March 4."

Joe Mervine, the Mets' general manager, is not making the decision easier. He said last week that all minor league players were expected to report to camp. But asked to elaborate, he said the club would not communicate its policy in regard to players who failed to report until "after we wait and see who is in attendance" at the first workout on Friday.

On the union side, Gene Orza, general counsel for the players association, said Monday that the union would prefer

that players like Pulsipher not report, but that it would not be considered "a big deal" unless Pulsipher participated in scheduled spring training games. If he did, Orza said, the union would consider him a scab.

Pulsipher isn't worried about that; he has already decided to refuse any request to pitch in major league spring training games. But as one of the most high-profile players in the Mets' minor league system, he is worried about even the perception of impropriety.

"I don't want to throw to a replacement player," he said. "I don't want to play catch with a replacement player. And I don't want to be caught on film throwing to whoever they signed out of some semipro league to be a replacement — and then have Bobby Bonilla sitting in New York watching that on ESPN or whatever, and thinking I'm a scab, too."

Pulsipher has already had a taste of the awkwardness that would be inherent in a camp that includes both replacement players and prospects like himself. Jeff Edwards, a 31-year-old left-handed pitcher, signed a replacement contract with the Mets during the first week in February, soon after attending the club's Feb. 1 tryout camp. For the past week, Edwards has been using the Mets' minor league facilities, along with Pulsipher and a small group of other minor leaguers, in an effort to get into shape.

Pulsipher and Edwards know each other. Edwards was a Mets' pitching instructor in 1993, and Pulsipher worked with him during extended spring training. They got along well. Now, Pulsipher sees him in the clubhouse and does not know what to say.

"It's kind of weird for me to talk to him," Pulsipher said. "I like the guy and all, but I don't like what he represents."

To Pulsipher, Edwards represents someone who is taking another player's job; it may not be his job this time, but it could be someday. Now, though, he is simply a minor league player who does not know what to do.

Nelson, a Buyout in Hand,  
Leaves Warriors in Failure

By Tom Friend  
New York Times Service

**OAKLAND, California** — There is a man overboard, and his name is Don Nelson. He committed one egregious act: He failed to make peace with 21-year-old Chris Webber. And he paid with his job.

Nelson and the Golden State Warriors parted ways Monday afternoon, with the coach and general manager reportedly agreeing to a \$1 million buyout. He left with a cough, a soiled reputation and a son in tears. Once a revered leader, Nelson is the latest coach unable to master Generation X.

"He brought it on himself," said one of the Warriors' guards, Latrell Sprewell.

The team did not toss him a bon voyage party. In his final days, Nelson was unwelcome in the locker room, and the players proved it by losing 30 of their last 37 games. They wanted an interim coach at all costs, and now they will see one the rest of this season: The Hall of Fame center Bob Lanier, who was hired as an assistant coach to work with Webber.

It was a turnaround of epic proportions. One year ago, Nelson was coach of Dream Team II, part owner of the Warriors and the sole proprietor of their personnel department. His influence was limitless. Even a month ago, the furthest he could possibly fall was just to general manager.

The moral of the story: Be careful what you wish for. Nelson's Warriors, back in 1993, were only a big man away from the elite, and when Webber declared himself eligible that year for the annual draft, the coach traded over 21st century draft picks to obtain him.

The deal sealed, Nelson drank champagne in public. A coach since 1976 and owner of 817 NBA victories, he had always done more with less. But Nelson was about to prove he could do less with more.

The origin of this tidal wave was late 1993. Webber, at the time, was the rawest of rookies, and was not paying heed to every suggestion from Nelson. At a practice, the coach divided the guards and big men into separate groups and privately asked the guards how to reach Webber. Nelson's old coach and friend and guru in Boston, Red Auerbach, had suggested the meeting, but it turned out to be ill advised.

The players gossiped. One of the guards, Jeff Gray, told one of the forwards, Billy Owens, that Nelson was blaming Webber for the team's mediocrity. Owens passed this on to Webber, a player known for being oversensitive while at the University of Michigan.

Webber pointed, and a closed-door meeting did not resolve the matter. "Chris went in and said he was playing 110 percent, so don't put that kind of pressure on him," Owens said. "Coach tried to avoid the question of what happened, tried to make a joke about it."

Months later, during a Charlotte game in early 1994, an open-door meeting sealed Webber's contempt for his coach. Webber had asked to attend a Michigan game in Ann Arbor the day before the Charlotte game, and Nelson had approved it.

Webber returned in time to play against the Hornets, thanked Nelson profusely, but the coach seemed irritated. When Webber tossed a reckless behind-the-back pass out of bounds, he was benched and ridiculed on-site by the coach. Webber shouted back, on cam-

era, and, from that day on, the team's cliques multiplied.

Sprewell and Owens sided with Webber. Owens was eventually traded in training camp for center Rooy Seikaly, and Webber, a restricted free agent who was steamrolling at the thought of another year under Nelson, asked out.

Webber said he would not sign unless he could become an unrestricted free agent in two years, and the organization agreed it was better off cutting losses and trading him now.

In return, they acquired forward Tom Gugliotta and three No. 1 picks from Washington on Nov. 17, and that started their free fall. Sprewell wrote Owens' and Webber's jersey numbers on his sneakers, and Nelson turned fatalistic.

"I told my staff the day we made the trade I didn't think I'd survive this," the coach said the day he checked into a hospital with viral pneumonia.

He had lost his health and, worse, his credibility, because players on both sides were taking Webber's side. Nelson had coached Dream Team II at last summer's World Championships, and even those players made inflammatory comments about him.

Meanwhile, other Warriors such as Chris Gatling said they preferred playing for Nelson's son and assistant coach, Don. In fact, Don Nelson coached the final game before the All-Star break while his father was with his ill mother, and the Warriors triumphed in Denver.

That was the night Don Nelson told guard Tim Hardaway, "Carry this over to the second half of the season." That was also the night Don Nelson, who will remain with the team only to assist with the 1995 draft, sobbed in the clubhouse. Reality had set in: Dad was a has-been.



Nikolai Khabibulin let a shot by the Stars' Mike Kennedy get between his legs but the Jets still prevailed, 7-4.

It's Crowded at Front  
In Short Hockey Races

**The Associated Press**

The Philadelphia Flyers have joined the crowd.

Following a 5-3 victory over the Washington Capitals, the Flyers are the latest team to make a move toward the top in the National Hockey League's Atlantic Division, where five teams are tied for first.

Other division races are tightening, too, with the NHL com-

ing up to the one-quarter mark of its lockout-shortened 48-game schedule.

With Monday night's victory, the Flyers moved into a five-way tie for first place with the New York Islanders, New York Rangers, Tampa Bay and Florida, all with 11 points. New Jersey was one point back.

It was the final game of an eight-game road trip for the Blackhaws, who went 6-2 and outscored opponents, 37-15. One more victory and they would have been able to boast of the longest road winning streak in the franchise's last 30 years. Their overall record, 8-4-0, is best in the Western Conference.

Jets 7, Stars 4: Nelson Emerson had two goals and Alexei Zhamnov a goal and three assists as the Jets beat the Stars.

The Buffalo Sabres on Tuesday traded goaltender Grant Fuhr and defenseman Philippe Boucher and Denis Pashkev to the Los Angeles Kings for defenseman Alexei Zhurav and Charlie Huddy and goaltender Robb Stauber.

## SIDELINES

## IAAF Moves to Reinstate Gordon

**MONTE CARLO (AP)** — British discus thrower Peter Gordon, whose testicular cancer led inadvertently to a four-year drug ban by the IAAF, is expected to gain full reinstatement in May. The IAAF's doping commission unanimously recommended Tuesday that Gordon's suspension be lifted by the IAAF Council when it meets in Gothenburg on May 18-20.

## For the Record

Mike Bellotti, the offensive coordinator at Oregon for six years, was promoted to head coach to replace Rich Brooks, who resigned to coach the NFL's Rams. (AP)

The NBA approved the sale of the Miami Heat to the family of Carnival Cruise Lines founder Ted Arison, which had waged a long and sometimes acrimonious battle to gain control of the team. (AP)

The sale of the Minnesota Timberwolves to Glen Taylor was also approved by the NBA, pending completion of the bond sale that is to finance a buyout of the team's arena. (AP)

Vernon Maxwell, the Houston Rockets' guard suspended for hitting a spectator, filed a federal lawsuit claiming that the man, Steve George, and his brother, Nick George, slandered him by "maliciously accusing him of a crime, namely assault." (AP)

New Baseball League Names  
The Cities of Its First 6 Teams

**The Associated Press**

**NEW YORK** — The United Baseball League, which would be the first on-field challenge to major league baseball in 82 years, announced its first six franchises Tuesday.

Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Washington, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Vancouver, British Columbia, will be part of the league when it starts play in 1996, the organizers said.

The cost of each franchise is \$5 million, they said, estimating startup costs at \$20 million per team.

The most recent major league expansion teams, the Colorado Rockies and Florida Marlins, paid \$35 million apiece to join the National League in 1993. The fee for the next expansion of the major leagues is expected

to be \$125 million to \$150 million per franchise.

The organizers include agent Dick Moss and Representative John Bryant, Democrat of Texas. Moss is Donald Fehr's predecessor as general counsel of the Major League Baseball Players Association and attempted to form a new league in 1990 before abandoning that plan.

The league has said it will refuse to sign any players who become replacements during the current major league strike.

The major league owners, meanwhile, said they will again offer contracts to unsigned players on Friday, but won't agree to salary arbitration and won't let players, teams or agents negotiate.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

1 Noted Lyceum

10 Policy postscript

16 Mexican dance

16 Dickens's —

17 Say "WHAT?"

18 Isy —

19 Funnymen

20 Caesar

21 Collector of

21 Organizational

22 Yarn measure

23 Opening in the

24 Splashes

25 Sweaters?

27 Frightful, in

28 Ever Knives,

29 Sea birds

30 Pub missiles

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32 Alexander's

33 Be an ecologist

34 Charges (all)

35 Collar victims

40 Cause to jump

41 Bertlett, for one

44 Synagogue

45 Wilderness

46 Tender spot?

47 Give the slip to

50 Sewing

51 Twinklers

55 They're not

3 Plenty mad

4 Army address

5 Uncle Remus

6 Story, with

7 "Sinatra film

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9 Word in an

10 Oscar

11 acceptance

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13 Shellac

14 "C" — la vie!

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17 The same

18 Canvas prop

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21 Wholesaler-dealer

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32 Internal writer?

33 Novelist Britain

34 Showy flower

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36 Guys' partners

37 Bumstead's

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39 Affixes quickly

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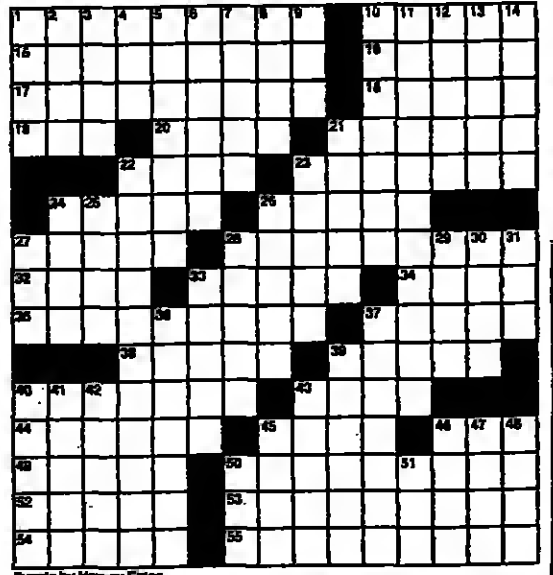
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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 14

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10 POLICY POSTSCRIPT  
16 MEXICAN DANCE  
16 DICKENS'S —  
17 SAY "WHAT?"  
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22 YARN MEASURE  
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28 EVER KNIVES,  
29 SEA BIRDS  
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32 ALEXANDER'S  
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34 CHARGES (ALL)  
35 COLLAR VICTIMS  
40 CAUSE TO JUMP  
41 BERTLETT, FOR ONE  
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